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ARDAMATSKIY COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY POSTURE THREAT

LD160831 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 9 Oct 80 p 7

[Dmitriy Ardamatskiy article: "The Threat From the United States Is a Reality"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is well aware that the military hysteria that has gripped the United States is not only a psychological phenomenon connected with the presidential election. Moscow has noted that the propagandist stream of words is being followed up in practice by extensive war preparations and the drafting of new, openly aggressive military doctrines, such as Presidential Directive 59.

The United States' concrete preparations for war find their expression especially in developments within the entire U.S. base strategy, that is, the strategy of "forward bases" which means expansion of the ring of bases circling the socialist nations.

"Is there perhaps anyone who does not know that our country is surrounded by a ring of military bases comprising American troops and large quantities of nuclear arms?" asked Chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Marshal Ogarkov.
The concept of "forward bases" is patently aggressive. In the vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders there are also U.S. warships on continual combat alert, including aircraft carriers and submarines armed with ballistic missiles. However, there has never been a single Soviet military base near U.S. borders. So we must ask: Who is threatening whom?

In 30 countries the U.S. Defense Department, the Pentagon, today has 400 large and 2,000 smaller bases with a total complement of some half-million soldiers. The largest of these concentrations are located directly on the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

There is a continual stream of new troops and arms from the United States to Europe. At the end of 1979 the United States has in West Germany an armed force of around 240,000 men. Since then this has been strengthened with 5,000 tanks, and at the present time 2,000 modern attack aircraft are in the process of being transferred to West Europe.

According to data from the U.S. military information office, the United States has around 17,000 nuclear warheads stationed on foreign soil, chiefly in West Europe but also on U.S. bases in Asia and in the U.S. Pacific and Atlantic fleets.

Asia and the Far East are also increasingly becoming a bridgehead for the U.S. military deployment against the Soviet Union. Thus there is a steady increase in the number of U.S. soldiers on all the 140 bases maintained by the United States in Japan and South Korea, in the Philippines and on the islands of Guam and Midway.

The Mediterranean is plied by U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines all of which are equipped with nuclear missiles trained on targets in the Soviet Union.

However, the Pentagon's generals think that all this is not enough and so they have initiated a new development in their base strategy. It concerns access for U.S. personnel to bases of America's allies and the buildup in NATO countries of stockpiles of materiel and arms for use by U.S. forces.

Arrangements are currently being finalized to enable the U.S. Air Force to use airfields in the seven West European NATO countries--West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands. The United States will be responsible for the aircraft, pilots and technical personnel for its squadrons at the bases in these countries, while each of the countries will be responsible for the runways, hangars and other ground facilities, including stocks of provisions.

All in all the Pentagon is counting on being able to use at least 53 military airbases in the West European NATO countries. In recent months the United States has also been especially active in building up its stockpiles of military materiel and arms, including material for nuclear arms, in Norway and Denmark, once again on the very borders of the Soviet Union.

Finally, the decision, which the Pentagon has forced on NATO, to supplement the U.S. forward-based nuclear arms with new types of medium-range missiles is yet another U.S. provocation against the Soviet Union.

The deployment of these missiles in West Europe will upset irreparably the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States--to the United States' advantage. With its Directive 59 Washington has changed its position to one wherein it now contemplates the possibility of a "limited nuclear war" outside the continental United States, and the Euromissiles are one of the most important means of accomplishing this "thinking the unthinkable."

Of course, the Soviet Union and its allies will adopt the necessary countermeasures to ensure that the balance of power is not broken, as would be useful to the United States in its policy of extortion. But the Soviet Union would prefer to do this not through participation in an arms race but through negotiations and treaties on freezing and reducing armaments.

The Soviet Union proposed negotiations on medium-range missiles too, but naturally in direct conjunction with the question of U.S. forward-based nuclear arms in this area.

Let us ask a question: Who is it who is increasing military tension in the world? The question can rightly be called rhetorical, for everybody knows the answer.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL GOLD MERCURY AWARD

LD161625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 1

["For the Development of International Cooperation for the Sake of Peace; Presentation of the International Gold Mercury Prize to L. I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] An international prize, Gold Mercury for Peace and Cooperation, has been presented to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for his outstanding contribution to strengthening peace and developing international cooperation. The presentation ceremony took place in the Kremlin on October 13.

Addressing Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Komarov, president of the honorary international Gold Mercury prize committee, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, said:

The Gold Mercury International Association has decided to award you a Gold Mercury prize for your outstanding contribution to strengthening peace and developing international cooperation. News of your award will undoubtedly be approved by all people of good will. The association has also decided to award Gold Mercury prizes to more than 100 Soviet organizations and 125 foreign organizations and firms, a number of statesmen and public leaders. On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nikolay Komarov warmly congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on the international prize.

In his statement Lorenzo Gallo, general secretary of the Gold Mercury Prize Executive Committee, said:

Esteemed Mr. President,

I have the honor, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the international prize Gold Mercury for Peace and Cooperation to hand you a Gold Mercury emblem.

"For us, this memorable event is both an honor and a matter of great satisfaction since this recognition extends to you and the entire people of a great country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a people which has always been in the vanguard of the struggle for freedom, brotherhood and cooperation among the working people of the whole world.

"Let me wish you that your work in favor of detente be crowned with success for which you Mr. President, and the entire Soviet people strive so much."

L. Gallo expressed gratitude for the chance given to hold the 20th jubilee session of the Gold Mercury International Association for Peace and Cooperation in Moscow. Amid prolonged applause by those present the general secretary of the Gold Mercury Executive Committee handed Leonid Brezhnev a Gold Mercury emblem and a diploma.

Leonid Brezhnev then made a statement.

L. I. Brezhnev's Speech

Esteemed Mr General Secretary!

Esteemed gentlemen and comrades!

"More than fifty-eight years ago, the founder of our state and the head of the first Soviet Government, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, speaking at a congress of the Communist Party, said concerning development of the commercial and economic ties of the young Soviet Republic with other states: 'We may argue, we may quarrel, we may disagree on specific combinations--it is highly probable that we shall have to disagree--this fundamental economic necessity will, nevertheless,...make a way for itself...regular trade relations between the Soviet Republic and all the capitalist countries in the world are certain to continue developing.' This prediction was fully borne out by the course of history. We in the Soviet Union have always seen in equal and free international trade not only a good means of satisfying the material interests of the participating sides but, in the first place, a powerful factor for strengthening peace and good relations between the peoples. In our troubled times when means of mass destruction capable of destroying the lives of hundreds of millions of people and putting the civilization of present mankind on the brink of a catastrophe are concentrated in the hands of several states, this peacemaking role of international trade is especially great. And extremely valuable is the contribution of those who, opposing the attempts to use trade as an instrument of political pressure and blackmail, are consistently promoting the development of this major form of peaceful intercourse of the peoples. Therefore I highly appreciate the activities of the Gold Mercury International Association which awards prizes for a contribution to the development of the national economy and international economic relations. It is with a feeling of special gratitude that I speak of the award of such prizes to a number of Soviet organizations, statesmen and public leaders and to myslef as president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All this speaks of the recognition of the role which the Soviet Union is playing in the development of international economic ties.

"Esteemed gentlemen and dear friends,

"It is recorded in the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as one of its main tasks in the sphere of international relations: 'to pursue a course toward developing international cooperation in the fields of trade, cultural relations, science and technology. Accepting today the Gold Mercury prize I want to assure you that we shall continue to pursue this course consistently and tirelessly in the interests of the Soviet people and our partners, in the name of strengthening peace the world over."

The presentation ceremony was attended by Vasiliy Kuznetsov member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. M. Aleksandrov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; V. M. Falin, CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chief; A. I. Lukyanov, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat; I. F. Semichastnov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; B. A. Borisov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry Presidium, and other officials. Among those in the hall were also Don Enrigue de la Matagorostizaga, vice president of the honorary International Gold Mercury Committee; trade representatives of socialist countries in the USSR; A. Hammer, president of the Board of Directors of the American firm Occidental Petroleum; and other leaders of major international companies in a number of capitalist countries with which Soviet organizations have traditional and extensive ties. They warmly congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on the award of the international Gold Mercury Prize and wished him fresh success in the development of international cooperation in the name of peace on earth.

KOZYAKOV CALLS ON WASHINGTON TO STOP ESCALATING TENSION

LD160948 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] When President Brezhnev received in the Kremlin the American industrialist Armand Hammer he drew attention to the growing dangers spelled by the present-day complications in Soviet-American relations and in the international situation as a whole. The Soviet leader said that the United States policy of heightening world tensions and stepping up the arms race was leading to a disruption of international relations and greater military threat. Our commentary is by Vladislav Kozyakov:

This statement of the Soviet leader at a meeting with a spokesman of the United States business community was dictated by a concern for the destinies of world peace for the well-being of the Soviet people, American and all other people on earth. The issue is this now: Either the positive gains of relaxation of tensions, of international cooperation, of the first steps to limit armaments that were taken with such difficulties in the seventies are maintained and multiplied or division will strengthen international relations. [as heard] States will find themselves drawn into another expensive round of the arms race and the world would slip towards the dangerous brink of a thermonuclear holocaust. The situation is such today that the American policies are pushing the international community exactly to this dangerous brink. The Soviet proposals to limit and reduce armaments, to peacefully settle conflict situations are being ignored in Washington on various pretexts. At the same time, all over the world, Washington banks on force, on displays of its military strength on threats against sovereign states. Aggressive doctrines are proclaimed, similar to Directive 59 of the United States President about a limited nuclear war. Matters have gone so far that the present administration has launched a campaign of sanctions and punishments against the Soviet Union and has unilaterally backed down on a whole number of commitments under the operating Soviet-American agreement.

At a news conference in Moscow after he was received by President Brezhnev, Armand Hammer spoke about the economic losses resulting from the embargo President Carter placed on a number of agreements with the Soviet Union. His company, the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, has lost $1.5 billion. There was a much larger loss by the 500 other American companies that had profitable deals with the Soviet Union. The losses of American farmers are huge. They nationally run into many billions of dollars, but a still greater damage has been caused to international relations, to relaxation of tensions, to peace. The SALT II treaty has fallen victim to Washington's line for confrontation with the USSR.

The entire process of strategic arms limitation that is so complex, that takes so much work and that is so necessary for international security has been disrupted. As it is known, the present reckless and often adventuristic line of Washington to complicate international relations is causing protests even among America's allies. In the United States itself too, many people express anxiety over the possible consequences of this line. By the way, the head of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation told the Soviet leader he was concerned about the state of Soviet-American relations. He spoke for preventing their further complication and for ensuring a turn for improved relations. President Brezhnev expressed confidence, in his conversation with Armand Hammer, that there are forces in the United States who would like to see a normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, a stop to the arms race and a continued policy of relaxation of tensions. For, the line to step up the arms race, the one leading to a rise in the war menace does not meet the interests of the nations, including the Americans. In order to stop the present developments before it is too late, it is necessary, said President Brezhnev, that the United States should follow a realistic policy, should resume constructive cooperation with the Soviet Union in solving acute international problems, above all, issues linked with limiting and reducing armaments. There will always be a positive response to such a policy in the Soviet Union.

MUBARAK TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON

LD170012 Moscow TASS in English 2330 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 16 Oct, TASS--A major role in plans of the American administration with regard to the Persian Gulf is assigned, specifically, to Egypt, the testimony of which are the results of the meeting which was held between President Jimmy Carter, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Vice-Presidemt of Egypt Mubarak, now on a visit in the U.S. Capital. According to reports, Mubarak handed over to Jimmy Carter a personal message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, urging the United States to play "a stronger role" in the region in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

The vice-president reaffirmed the readiness of the As-Sadat regime to put at the disposal of the United States military bases on the Egyptian territory for preparation and carrying out of operations in the area of the conflict. This readiness is not disinterested and, as is reported by news agencies, Washington will not be "indebted" to Cairo. Discussed in the course of Mubarak's meetings in the American capital were details of U.S. and economic aid to Egypt for which Washington earmarks 1,400 million dollars in the 1981 fiscal year that has just begun. What is at issue is primarily the planned deliveries to Egypt of 40 F-16 fighter planes, about 300 M-60 tanks, armoured carriers and spares to military equipment.

The Pentagon is known to have recently sent to Saudi Arabia 4 AWACS planes, ground-based radars and also specialists for servicing the systems. Besides, as was reported by the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, the administration has secretely issued an order to dispatch one of the most up-to-date missile cruisers to the Saudi port of Ra's Tannurah.

The newspaper points out that Washington seeks Saudi Arabia's consent to deploy American combat units on the military base in Dhahran, promising in exchange additional arms deliveries, including fighter-planes.

The military-diplomatic manoeuvres that Washington resorts to in the Middle East are aimed, in the opinion of news analysts, not only at stepping up preparations for interference in the region, but also at furthering broader strategic designs which exceed by far the temporary framework of the present Iranian-Iraqi conflict. As was reported by the NEWSWEEK, the administration is nurturing plans of forming a new regional military alliance for the Persian Gulf. One of the high-placed representatives of the American administration qualified the task of forming such an alliance as the most important that the United States ever faced since the time of the Second World War.

That such plans exist was directly admitted by Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski. In his television appearance, he said that the U.S. is now in the first stage of durable efforts to establish a system of regional security in the rather vulnerable area of southwest Asia.

From Brzezinski's statement it is clear that Washington intends to form the alliance by NATO's pattern, though he asserted that the system security for southwest Asia shall not be just a repetition of the North Atlantic alliance.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1114 GMT on 16 October notes that: "It is remarkable that Mubarak's visit to Washington coincided with the Pentagon's official announcement of the coming joint U.S.-Egyptian exercises in the Egyptian territory. About 1,500 U.S. officers and men and units of the Egyptian forces will take part in the exercises."]

KO ONOV SCORES BEIJING OPPONENTS OF DETENTE

LD170909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Sowing Enmity"]

[Text] The more persistently peace-loving countries and peoples seek to preserve and strengthen detente, the more frantic are the Beijing ruling clique's efforts to reverse the development of international relations. The partnership of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism has today become one of the most dangerous factors in the international situation.

The present Chinese leaders understand that as long as mutual understanding and cooperation exist among countries and peoples, they will always be an obstacle in the way of their hegemonist desires. To disunite countries and peoples and sow seeds of enmity and suspicion everywhere--this is what China's rulers are preoccupied with. And they devote special attention to Europe.

It is precisely in Europe, where socialism's positions are so strong and where, on the other hand, recollections of the last war's boundless sacrifices are still so alive in the peoples' memory, that the relaxation of tension has put down the deepest roots. It was precisely from there that it began to spread to other continents. Violating the mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples of Europe means seriously damaging the interests of world peace. It is to this black work that the Beijing opponents of peaceful coexistence devote their efforts.

Beijing counters with its own platform the constructive program of strengthening European security put forward by the socialist community countries. Further intensification of the arms race, all possible strengthening of the aggressive NATO bloc's war machine, deployment of new medium-range American missiles in West Europe, rejection of the SALT II treaty and of other international agreements aimed at curbing the arms race, the desire to render null and void the all-European conference's Final Act--this is the substance of the platform Beijing is busily recommending to West European states.

To this end extensive use is made of visits to China by Western statesmen and politicians. Recently, as is known, Italian President A. Pertini, Norwegian Prime Minister D. Nordli, British Secretary of State for Defense F. Pym and a number of others have been guests of Beijing. Press reports leave no doubt that China is seeking to use these meetings to foist its own anti-Soviet concept onto its interlocutors.

Efforts are being made to convince Beijing's guests that detente is "dead." That a new world war is inevitable and that the only thing that can now be done is just to delay its start.

Returning from a trip to China, former British Prime Minister J. Callaghan wrote in THE SUNDAY TIMES: "I am left in no doubt as to the tough stand of the Chinese and their extremely pessimistic view of the value of a dialogue or talks...." Another West European figure said that in Beijing he heard "with a shudder" statements about how to postpone a big war and came to the conclusion that people in the Chinese capital are not concerned about whether there will be war but when it will break out. Reporting on the talks which Italian Foreign Minister Colombo, who was accompanying President Pertini, had with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, the Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA wrote: "During those 4 hours Colombo realized what an exaggerated and even provocative picture his Chinese counterpart painted of the situation in the world."

Huang Hua certainly does not confine himself to meetings in Beijing to impose provocative neo-Maoist fabrications on others. He uses any platform for this. [paragraph continues]

For example, addressing the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg recently, the Chinese minister slanderously maintained that "the greatest threat to international peace" emanates from...the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Flirting with West European countries, Huang Hua maintained that "China wants to see a united and strong Europe." He incited the participants in the Strasbourg meeting to "increase the defense capability" of the NATO countries and to "develop partnership relations with the United States."

The Beijing minister's subordinates do not lag behind him, either. Yao Guang, Chinese ambassador to France, for example, recently held a press conference in Paris during which he described the situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea in a most distorted fashion. "Statements of this sort, used by the Chinese Government on any pretext," L'HUMANITE remarked in this connection, "can only serve the interests of imperialism."

Beijing's efforts are thus aimed at knocking together by any means a bloc of forces united by hostility toward the Soviet Union and world socialism. The Chinese hegemonists would like to draw into their nets everyone who might take the poisoned bait of anti-Sovietism.

The same purpose is served by Beijing's promises to the United States, West European countries and Japan to supply raw materials, to develop trade and to take up credits. In fact it turns out that in practice Beijing goes no further than promises--such is the reality of a country whose economy has been reduced to a sorry state by the "Great Leap Forward" and the excesses of the "Cultural Revolution." The chief thing that Bejing would like is to obtain American, West European and Japanese technology and equipment to implement a program of the accelerated modernization of its war machine. The Beijing leaders' demagogic declarations about economic cooperation with the West have been dictated to a very great degree by the desire to entice gullible people onto their political platform.

Life attests to the shortsightedness of the calculations of those Western politicians and statesmen who hope to play the "China card" in their own interests and at the expense of the interests of others. The Beijing hegemonists have their own calculations. And these calculations are hostile to the fundamental interests of peace-loving mankind.

KIRGIZ PAPER CONDEMNS PRC EXPLOITATION OF ISLAM

LD170833 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Dr of Historical Sciences M. Sushanlo article under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "Beijing's Islamic Card"]

[Text] Frunze--In Chinese historical science, great-power chauvinism and expansionism are manifested also in the revision of China's relations with neighboring peoples. Today the Beijing leaders are trying to use non-Han (non-Chinese) peoples in the struggle against their neighbors--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the republics of India, Burma and Nepal and, finally, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The fact that the Beijing hegemonists are today following in the wake of American policy in the Arab East is evidenced not only by the Maoist leaders' inflammatory statements but also by the coordination of Beijing's actions with Pakistan and other conservative Islamic (Arab) states in the struggle--an armed struggle, at that--against Afghanistan and India. Here the Beijing leaders are trying to realize their hegemonist aims in the Arab world by making extensive use of the Islamic religion.

According to Chinese press reports, an all-China conference of representatives of peoples professing Islam was held in Beijing 6 May this year. Its purpose was to formulate a strategic line in the Arab world. It was no accident that the Maoists recalled Mao Zedong's well-known statement on the Prophet Muhammad (Mahomet): "He conquered the world holding the Koran in his left hand and a saber in the right." What the Maoists hold today in their left hand is just a screen for them. They want, above all, to use the instability in the Arab world for the struggle against the USSR and other socialist countries. An article in the official Chinese press on Beijing's policy in the countries of the Middle and Near East is very significant in this respect. Beijing policy in that region coincides fully with the policy of Western countries and, primarily, with the policy of Carter's Washington administration.

The Maoists maintain and are consolidating ties with the governments of such Arab countries as Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Sudan and Somalia, not to mention As-Sadat's Egyptian Government.

In the Arab world emissaries from Beijing are engaged in incitement and slander against the USSR and the socialist community countries, as well as in creating pro-Beijing subversive extremist groups.

At home they are hastily redressing the consequences of the Red Guard's pogroms against Muslim mosques and other holy places. Mao's heirs have suddenly begun to urge China's believing Muslims to be solicitous toward the Islamic cultural heritage and to blame the "gang of four" and Lin Baio for all the extremes in that respect. Tungan dining rooms have begun to be advertised widely in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong and Xi'an, and mosques in these cities have begun stepping up their activities in every possible way. There are increasingly frequent articles in the mass media on the life and culture of China's Muslim peoples. And there are more than 13 million of these living in the PRC--Tungans, Uighurs, Kazakhs, (Dunsyan), Kirghiz, Tajiks, Tatars, Uzbeks and so forth.

The Beijing leaders have set about patronizing and financially supporting the Chinese Muslim society. Incidentally, this was set up back in 1958, and its leadership, headed by the Maoist (Burkhan), is in Beijing. Today this society is starting to play an appreciable role in establishing various contacts with the Islamic world. Its eminent representatives are essentially advisers to Chinese statesmen on the Muslim question.

Ambassadors of Muslim countries accredited with the PRC have become frequent guests of the society. The society sends delegations to countries in the Islamic world to establish and strengthen political ties and to formulate a "common line" in the struggle against the socialist community. The society's ties with Pakistan and Egypt, and also with Saudi Arabia, are especially significant.

Beijing has begun energetically advertising both at home and abroad Chinese editions of the Koran and other compositions by Muslim theologians. A permanent exhibition of publications by Chinese Muslim theologians has been mounted in Beijing's (Dunsy) mosque. Moreover, (Khodzha an Shivey), the chief imam of this mosque, is the chief preacher of the Maoist concept whose essence boils down to the idea that only China shares the aspirations of the Muslim peoples and aids their struggle against "infidels," meaning, above all, the USSR and the socialist community countries.

Today the Maoists are encouraging the most reactionary religious terrorist organizations in the Islamic world, like, for example, the "Muslim Brotherhood" and others. The Beijing leadership gives all possible support and finance to the activities of pro-Chinese Muslim groups in Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Bangladesh and other Islamic countries.

Beijing's attitude to the events in Afghanistan, in particular, is very significant. Things have gotten as far as overt military interference in that country's internal affairs. The Maoists have begun using and arming various renegades and leaders of bandit gangs who are waging the struggle against "infidel" Afghans under Islamic slogans. Five anti-Afghan bandit bases have now been set up on Chinese territory in Xinjiang Province, and the Chinese mass media are conducting a hostile anti-Afghan slander campaign in unison with imperialist propaganda directed from Washington.

The tone is being set in the anti-Afghan campaign by official statements by Maoist leaders, and in so doing they not only use their own anti-Soviet theses and subjects constructed in Beijing but also readily borrow wild fabrications about the "Soviet threat," "Moscow's growing aggressiveness" and so forth from the most reactionary figures in the United States and other imperialist countries. And anti-Sovietism is tied up with Beijing's hostile campaign against Socialist Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Kampucha.

The Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR rightly wrote on 22 January this year that "China's overt interference in Afghan affairs complicates the situation throughout the region and maintains the aggressive policy of the Beijing leadership, which is trying to turn Afghanistan into a second Kampuchea.... Beijing has united completely with the United States and today sides with the forces of reaction and aggression against socialism and democracy. "

Today it can be said that Beijing is playing duets with the United States in the region of the Middle and Near East and throughout the Arab world. In its political degradation it has stooped to siding with the most shameless forces of imperialism and world reaction on the basis of anti-Sovietism.

The present Chinese leaders are sparing no effort to disseminate their antiscientific, antisocialist views, using for this purpose the reactionary aspects of the ideology of Islam.

But the progressive Muslim clergy in the countries of the Arab world long ago realized Beijing's true aims in its flirtation with Islam. Thus, Abdol 'Aziz Sadiq, president of Afghanistan's (Dzhamiyet ul Alami) (Mullahs' Council), said in an interview in the Spanish daily EL PAIS: "Muslims must oppose all attempts...by imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists to drag them into this new cold war under the mask of 'defense of Islam.'"

The ordinary people of the world, including Muslims in the Islamic world, need detente, a peaceful climate, mutual understanding and trust, regardless of their countries' sociopolitical systems. This imbued the spirit of the Muslim clergy's international conference held in Tashkent and devoted to the 15th century of the Hegira (Muslim system of chronology). Its participants proclaimed the new century an age of peace and cooperation among peoples.

Together with other mass movements and public organizations, authoritative representatives of the Muslim circles which participated in the work of the world parliament of peoples for peace were unanimous in their desire to struggle against the danger of war, to end the arms race and to preserve and deepen detente.

Soviet people are preparing to worthily greet the Leninist party's 26th congress, whose decisions will determine new targets of communist building. The coming congress will undoubtedly outline measures to create the most favorable conditions ensuring further progress along the path of strengthening peace and international security in alliance with all the world's progressive forces, including progressive forces in the Islamic world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH KOREAN WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

Kim Il-song Congress Report

LD161501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent and TASS special correspondent dispatch: "Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Oct--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee, has delivered the KWP Central Committee report at the Sixth KWP Congress bring held here. The report devoted considerable attention to the country's socioeconomic development and to the problem of Korea's reunification.

Ten years, he said, divide us from the time of the Fifth KWP Congress. During this period our party has strengthened still more from the ideological and organizational viewpoint and has arrived at its sixth congress with great successes.

In the course of fulfilling the tasks outlined by the fifth party congress, the base of the national economy has been consolidated. The average annual increase in industrial production has been 15.9 percent, and gross industrial output has increased 280 percent, including increases of 290 percent in producer goods production and of 270 percent in consumer goods production.

The speaker noted the great successes achieved in developing the metallurgical, chemical and other sectors of industry. Electricity generation capacity has increased. Agriculture has been greatly developed. The rice yield per jungbo (1 jungbo equals 0.99 hectare) has increased to 72 quintals, and that of corn to 63 quintals. Some 9 million tons of grain was harvested last year.

Thanks to implementation of the technical revolution and to the rapid development of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy, he said, the socialist economy's might has increased. We have laid a firm foundation for marching to a higher goal.

The main achievement in the sphere of education is the training of a large detachment of engineering and technical workers and specialists and of the intelligentsia and the solution of the question on national cadres. Universal compulsory 11-year education was introduced during the period under review.

A socialist constitution was approved on whose basis new laws and statutes were elaborated, which has resulted in the further legal strengthening of the state and social system.

Touching on the tasks of socialist building in the coming decade, the speaker stated that the main task of socialist economic building in the eighties is to create a firm material and technical base that fully accords with a victorious socialist society and to raise the people's material and cultural living standards.

For the successful implementation of this task, a further upsurge in socialist economic building must be secured. Increasing production in all sectors of the national economy at a faster rate, Kim Il-song said, we must in the near future generate 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. Extract 120 million tons of coal, smelt 15 million tons of steel and 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, produce 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 1.5 billion meters of textiles, catch 5 million tons of fish and other seafood and harvest 15 million tons of grain.

As a result of the achievement of these aims, by the end of the eighties gross industrial output will have increased by 210 percent compared with the current period. The people's material and cultural living standards will have improved on the basis of economic growth.

For the successful fulfillment of these tasks, the report noted, it is necessary above all to develop extractive industry at a faster rate. Great efforts will be channeled into developing the power industry.

At the present time the most important question in agriculture's development is completing its compehensive mechanization and chemicalization and completely placing the sector on an industrial footing. To implement the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, it will be necessary to increase production of tractors and other modern agricultural machines and to ensure that villages have at least 10-12 tractors per 100 jungbo of arable land.

The switching of cooperative ownership to ownership of the whole people, the speaker said, is today an urgent demand of our revolution's development. It is just as important a process as the movement for the cooperativization of agriculture. So we must carry out this work gradually, accumulating experience during the experimental phase.

In the eighties, the speaker stressed, we are faced with truly difficult and majestic tasks. The whole party and the whole people must work intensively to fulfill the new long-term tasks of socialist economic building.

The report spoke of the need to step up ideological education work among the intelligentsia, young people and children. Young people are our motherland's future, the speaker said. It is on their ideological tempering that our revolution's prospects depend. Party organizations must step up the class, revolutionary education of young people and children to ensure that they do not forget our people's bitter past, hate imperialism and the exploiter system and struggle resolutely against all class enemies.

Kim Il-song stated that the unification of Korea is the party's most important task. Being fully determined to reunite the country at all costs during the present generation's lifetime, the KWP proposed organizing mutual contacts and starting talks between representatives of all political parties, public organizations and individuals of North and South. Thanks to this, dialogue began between the two parts of the country and a joint statement by North and South was published, which was the stimulus for an upsurge of the movement for the motherland's unity. Patriotically minded South Korean young people, democratic figures and other strata of the population rose up in courageous struggle for Korea's unification.

Scared by the scope of the struggle of North and South Korea's people, the United States and the South Korean authorities began to militate for the creation of "two Koreas." At the American imperialists' instigation, the South Korean rulers assumed the role of shock in pursuing the line of perpetuating the split in the country. Through the efforts of the army, police, CIA and other organs of violence, they barbarously repressed all patriots and democrats demanding the unification of the motherland and the safeguarding of democratic rights and freedoms. As a result the North-South dialogue was wrecked.

The actions of the United States and the South Korean rulers created serious obstacles in the way of the motherland's unification. The democratization of South Korean society and the thwarting of the intrigues of unity's opponents became the central task in the struggle to overcome the split in Korea, to ensure national liberation and to achieve unity. A keen confrontation and struggle began between the forces advocating national unity and the forces favoring the split, between the forces of democracy and those of fascism, between patriots and traitors.

The South Korean population rose courageously in the patriotic struggle to eliminate the fascist dictatorship and democratize society, and struck a serious blow against the opponents of democracy and the motherland's unity. The broad people's struggle that developed in Pusan, Masan, Seoul, Kwangju and other regions of South Korea, beginning last October, shook the foundations of the fascist regime in South Korea and caused fear in the camp of the American imperialists and their stooges.

Today a very serious situation prevails in South Korea through the fault of the American imperialists and their servants--the fascist military clique. An "emergency state of siege" has been imposed in the country, activity by political parties and public organizations is completely prohibited, and the fascist rulers are stooping to every kind of repression and crime. On the orders of the so-called "Joint American-South Korean Military Command," puppet troops armed to the teeth brutally killed, arrested and imprisoned the patriotically minded citizens, students and schoolchildren of Kwangju, who rose in struggle for the right to exist and for democracy. Fascistic thugs have settled scores with prominent democratic figures, accusing them of "complicity in a conspiracy" and of "breaking the anticommunist law." South Korea today has been turned into a veritable hell where mass murder is committed and the people's freedoms and rights are crudely flouted.

The United States has been occupying South Korea for 35 years now, exercising brutal colonial dominance over it and encouraging the South Korean dictators' suppression of the people's democratic freedoms and rights. The United States, which has taken under its wing the successive antipopular regimes in South Korea, is now actively extending its patronage to the current South Korean fascist military dictator, who is following in his predecessor's footsteps. All the crimes of South Korea's fascist military dictators, which today evoke the indignation and anger of the world's peoples, are committed with [ne bez] the participation of the United States, which orchestrates the crimes and extends its patronage to the fascists. It was none other than the United States that led the brutal reprisals against Kwangju's patriots. It was the United States that incited its puppets to brutally repress South Korean democrats, the United States that played the role of godfather of the fascist military regime in South Korea and installed a murderer at the head of the regime.

And although the U.S. authorities are hypocritically expressing "regret" and "concern," they will never succeed in hiding their true face as fascist butcher and aggressor. The United States is the initiator of the flouting of democracy and human rights in South Korea and the backstage organizer of the mass murder of its inhabitants. No matter what insidious methods the United States resorts to, they will not evade the responsibility for establishing the present despotic fascist military dictatorship in South Korea or for the bloody reprisals.

The present tragic situation in South Korea and the sufferings of its population are a tragedy for the whole Korean nation. We must eliminate in South Korea the colonial fascist domination of the American imperialists and their minions, unite the motherland and thereby end the tragedy experienced by our compatriots.

The people of North and South Korea and the whole Korean nation must rise as one man to struggle for the peaceful unification of the motherland. It is necessary to secure the repeal of the "anticommunist law," the "state security law" and other draconian fascist measures in South Korea, to eliminate the apparatus of violence, to legalize political parties and public organizations, to ensure their free activity, and to free from jail the illegally arrested democrats and patriots. The fascist military regime must be replaced by a democratic system.

As a result of the unceasing provocative actions of the American imperialists and the South Korean puppets, a tense situation permanently persists in the country and the threat of an outbreak of armed conflict exists. This causes serious concern not only to the Korean people, but also to all the world's peoples. Our people do not want war, they want at all costs to avoid fratricidal war and to unite the motherland by peaceful means. The present tension and danger of war can be eliminated by replacing the armistice agreement by a peace agreement. We have repeatedly made proposals to the United States regarding dialogue with Korea and the United States remains deaf to our sensible proposals, is retaining its military presence in South Korea and is creating a serious threat to peace. Once again we offer the United States talks on replacing the armistice agreement in Korea with a peace agreement. In accordance with the aspirations and will of the world's peoples, the United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea as soon as possible.

The current U.S. manipulations with the aim of creating "two Koreas" are the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of our country. This U.S. policy runs counter to the Korean people's aspirations and to the imperative of the time. Nothing can justify such actions. The policy of interfering in internal affairs pursued by the United States, which has turned South Korea into a colony and extends active patronage to the fascist military dictatorship, is impeding the democratic development of South Korean society and the unification of Korea and will certainly also have a pernicious influence on the development of relations between the Korean and American peoples. The United States must cease all interference in Korea's internal affairs. The country must be reunified on the basis of the three principles--independence, peaceful unification and national consolidation. Our country, the speaker stressed, must be unified without any external interference whatever and by peaceful means, through North-South contacts and dialogue, not through the use of armed forces.

Our party, he said, advocates forming a confederation of North and South retaining the ideologies and social systems which exist there. We suggest calling this state the Confederate Democratic Republic of Korea, forming a supreme national confederate assembly consisting of equal numbers of representatives of North and South as a corresponding number of Koreans living abroad, and creating under this assembly a confederate standing committee to manage all the confederate state's affairs as the state's united government.

The confederate democratic republic of Korea must be a neutral state, pursue an independent policy, develop a democratic sociopolitical system and promote the organization of economic cooperation between North and South, which must be implemented on the basis of recognition of the different economic systems of North and South. The new state formation must do everything possible to encourage North-South exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education, restore the railroads and highways that used to connect North and South and ensure telegraph and telephone communications and postal exchange between them. It must contribute to stabilizing the lives of all the people, especially workers, peasants and the working people's masses, and to improving their well-being. A united national army must be created by means of a merger of the Korean People's Army and South Korea's "National Defense Army." As a united state representing all the nation, the confederate democratic republic of Korea must develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peace-loving foreign policy.

The general secretary of the KWP Central Committee expressed the confidence that this 10-point program would receive the full approval and support of the entire Korean people.

The present situation, the speaker went on to declare, demands from all peace-loving peoples an active struggle to avert another world war. The struggle to remove the danger of the outbreak of world war and for peace and security in the world is the most important task facing the world's peace-loving peoples today.

At the same time, the speaker continued, since imperialism's aggressive nature cannot change, the socialist countries and nonaligned states must not make an unprincipled compromise with imperialism. They can, of course, maintain economic and cultural exchange with imperialist countries. However, there must be no bargaining with the imperialists over issues of principle, nor must the vital interests of the revolution be sacrificed. Socialist countries and nonaligned states must not abandon their anti-imperialist stance for the sake of maintaining good state relations with the imperialist countries, nor sacrifice other countries' interests for the sake of their own advantage.

All countries, he stressed, must adopt a resolute anti-imperialist stance and must consistently expose and condemn the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The Korean people are a peace-loving people. They value peace and want always to live in conditions of peace. Peace and security throughout the world can be defended only by combating the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists. Our party will resolutely struggle to suppress and thwart the imperialists' intensifying attempts aimed at unleashing aggression and war, and struggle against the buildup of armed forces and the arms race.

The KWP advocates dissolving military blocs, especially imperialism's aggressive military blocs. When the imperialists' aggressive military blocs have been dissolved, there will be no need to maintain the socialist countries' military organization. Our party will seek to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and a zone of peace and will actively support the peoples' struggle to create such zones in Asia, the Middle and Near East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The general secretary of the KWP Central Committee noted that the KWP will make tireless efforts to strengthen cohesion with the socialist countries and to develop friendship and cooperation with them and will be guided in its activity by the principles of proletarian internationalism. Under the banner of anti-imperialism and rallying with the peoples of the socialist countries and nonaligned states and with all the world's progressive forces, the KWP will resolutely struggle to build a new world.

KWP, CPSU Officials Meet

LD170612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] On 13 and 15 October talks were held between the CPSU delegation which has been attending the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and the celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the KWP in the DPRK, and a KWP delegation. The talks took place in warm, comradely circumstances.

The Soviet delegation discussed the preparations underway in the USSR for the 26th CPSU Congress, and the labor successes of the Soviet people. The Korean delegation related the achievements of the Korean people. The parties noted the large contribution to the further development of Soviet-Korean relations at the meeting in Belgrade this year between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, president of the DPRK. During the talks the parties noted the importance of a continual strengthening and deepening of detente and for an improvement in the world situation. The KWP Central Committee held a reception in honor of the CPSU delegation.

FURTHER ON USSR VISIT OF AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER KARMAL

HAQIQAT-E ENGELAB-E SAWR Interview Cited

LD162320 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 16 Oct (BAKHTAR)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC, president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] prime minister has made the following interview with the correspondent of HAQIQAT-E ENGELAB-E SAWR on the eve of the visit to Soviet Union of a high ranking party and state delegation:

Q. How would you assess the condition of the present relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and its development prospects?

A. In reply to your question I must say clearly that the great and typical friendship existing between the two countries of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, is an example of a new type of an exalted friendship based on new and excellent brotherhood.

This friendship not only has a geographical and historically good neighbourliness source, but in principle emanates from the deeply internationalist character of principled policy of the state of the soviets. In the course of long years the unbiased and selfless aids of the Soviet Union have acted in the direction of consolidation of friendship between the two countries, which was founded by the great Lenin. Important economic sections of the country have been built with the aids of the Soviet Union. In the task of our national economic development at the present level, the participation of the Soviet state has a worthy role. The friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, based on these brotherly cooperations, has deep roots and extensive dimensions.

The victory of Sawr revolution promoted this friendship to a higher level of its quality. The victory of the 6th of Jadi uprising which is the beginning of a new stage in the development of Sawr revolution led this friendship to the level of real brotherhood a great unshakeable friendship free from the least stain.

Our people say that the best friends are those who render help in the days of hardship. This saying is undeniably practically true with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has always rendered help to our people during the difficult days, and has given different political, economic and military help to our country. Particularly during the worst times when our country was faced with the destructive aggression of foreign aggressive forces, the Soviet Union gave positive response to the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and sent its limited contingent forces to our country in order to help our people in their difficult struggle toward the defence of our territorial integrity, sovereignty and national independence and to repulse the aggression of the dark forces of reaction and imperialism.

This great friendship which is based on the strong pillars of the principles of militant solidarity and fraternal good understanding, has a very bright and prideful prospective. The great friendship of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union has experienced still qualitatively richer stages and will change to a still greater and inspiring friendship.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will change gradually to an economically advanced country, and in this economic advancement, the aids of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics will play an outstanding role. The fraternal ties of friendship will be still further consolidated. And the free, independent, hero and revolutionary Afghanistan will always exist by the side of the Soviets state as a most confident friend and brother.

Q. Comrade Karmal, how important is the trip of the party and state delegation to the Soviet Union in your view?

A. Dear friend, you are well aware of the importance of friendly relations between the two countries. There every trip to the Soviet Union in the level of the responsibles of our country, possesses great importance. We attach tremendous importance to the present ties, because this is the first visit outside the country after the commencement of the new stage of Sawr revolution at a high party and state level.

The selection of the Soviet Union for the first trip of such a delegation is not an accidental thing. This selection is an indicative of a great friendship and the importance that we attach to it. This trip is indicative of the high level of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and is a new step toward the still further consolidation of unity and unshakeable fraternal solidarity between the two countries which became possible as a result of further stability of the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, consolidation of the party integrity and the security of peace and calmness for the masses of the people.

We also attach great importance to this trip from this point of view that this trip is deeply in the interest of the peoples of both the countries and the expansion of the present fruitful cooperation.

In the course of this friendly and comradely we will strive for the still further consolidation of friendship between the two countries and the still further expansion of brotherly cooperations. [as received]

In the course of the trip of the high-ranking party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union vast talks and informations concerning the construction of the new society and the application of the aims of both the parties will be exchanged between the two sides.

This trip is also important because it coincides with the preparations for the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the noble people of the Soviet Union are welcoming it with heroic revolutionary ardour and effort.

In short it can be said that the present trip of our high ranking party and state delegation to the Soviet Union is an important step toward the still further consolidation of brotherly relations between the two countries which is in the interest of the task of peace, security of the peoples of the region and consolidation of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the countries in the region.

Q. The propaganda machinations of the West do not stop puttering about the so-called "Afghanistan issue." What is your opinion about it?

A. If we look back to the not very far past, the reason and the root of this matter can be sought easily.

In the beginning of the seventies, when the fuel of the monopoly propagandas of imperialism was still heating the oven of creation of tense and mistrust atmosphere, the forces of peace headed by the socialist camp resorted to all-sided measures to put an end to such an atmosphere. It was due to this assault of the forces of peace at the forts of warmongers and of those who preserved the tense atmosphere that the world detente prevailed in the practical political life of the world.

The war flaring forces are trying with their empty reasoning to draw a line of nullification at the difficult process of detente. Some people call it an empty word and an idea trapped in the frame of words, others relate it to the remote past, while still others put a step further than this and consider its revival attached to the "change of manners" of the socialist camp.

But with all these desperate efforts, the beginning of the seventies was the commencement of a period of tranquility and the realistic policy took the place of adventurism. But this point should be remembered that this period did not prevail in the arena of international policy in a simple way. The heroic resistance of Vietnamese people razed to the ground the poking nose of the newly emerged imperialism of the United States. And it was after that when the objective grounds for the growth of detente prevailed in the arena of international politics.

This current did not calm the forces of imperialism, warmongers and war flaring monarchs whose markets were facing stagnation and recession. The world devouring circles of imperialism, who saw that with the signing of SALT I treaty the active market of war materials was going to freeze, strived to find some pretexts. A single figure. If SALT II was signed, the kings of war would have lost from 50 to 60 billion dollars.

Although the devilish stations of Western propaganda are trying to use the so-called "Afghanistan issue" as such a pretext, but even a simple student of the school of politics understands that efforts to revive cold war had started long ago.

In the United States, this place of seeking pretexts, long before this, the realistic politicians had warned of the revival of the cold war.

The returning to the period of cold war policy was so clear that even caused concern to some Western circles.

Before finding the pretext of the so-called Afghanistan issue, the U.S. imperialism was utilising other different pretexts such as the Cuban crisis, the imbalance of power, threat of national interests in the Middle East etc. Thus we can see simply that the lawful request of the Afghanistan Government from the Soviet Union for military aid has firm legal basis. The emancipated peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as Afghanistan are fully acquainted with these propagandas although they have acquired a new tone.

Our people, considering the political consciousness, are not in a position to be deceived by such traps and to be trapped. The toiling Muslim people of Afghanistan are well aware how the U.S. imperialism is strengthening the Zionist Israel against millions of Arab Muslim peoples, and how cunningly it provokes and flares wars, disunity and fratricide among the Muslim nations.

The essence of these empty and false propaganda with all its filth is now clear to all and they can not influence the minds of anybody.

Brezhnev-Karmal Talks

LD161906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, a number of questions of further development of state and party cooperation were examined.

Soviet-Afghan talks were held in the Kremlin today, attended on the Soviet side by:

Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Andropov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for USSR State Security; Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and marshal of the Soviet Union; and Tabeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan.

Participating on the Afghan side were:

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister; Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Ratebzad, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and minister of education; Dost, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Rafi', member of the party Central Committee and minister for defense; and Baryali, member of the party Central Committee and head of the International Department of the party Central Committee.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on key questions concerning Soviet-Afghan relations and deep satisfaction was expressed with their successful and fruitful development on the basis of the 1978 friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that Soviet-Afghan cooperation embraces various spheres, possesses bright prospects, and is based on a common approach to fundamental interests which predetermines its steadfastness and stability.

Babrak Karmal spoke of the measures being implemented in Afghanistan in bringing the situation in the country back to normal; of the deep socioeconomic reforms being carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the interests of the working people; of the great work of the People's Democratic Party in achieving the aims of the April revolution and the enlargement of the basis of the party and its links with the people.

He expressed gratitude to the CPSU leadership, the Soviet state, and the Soviet people for the multifaceted aid granted the Afghan people in building a new life and for support in the struggle against the unceasing imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the defense of the cause of the April revolution against foreign intervention.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmly welcomed the achievements of the PDPA in party and state construction and wished the Afghan friends new success in this work. He expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan working people and their vanguard, the People's Democratic Party.

Time is working for a new revolutionary Afghanistan. There is no doubt that the plots of the enemies of the Afghan revolution, the attempts to change its character, and to place in doubt the legality of the existing government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are dommed to failure. The Soviet Union will consistently support a friendly nonaligned Afghanistan.

The sides agreed on settling the Afghanistan question on the basis of the well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

After an examination of the world situation Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal concluded with satisfaction that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are cooperating closely on the international scene.

It was stressed that the complications which have arisen in the international situation have been caused by the aggressive policy of American imperialism and its henchmen, including the Beijing hegemonists.

The sides expressed their serious anxiety on connection with U.S. activities in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. They resolutely came out for a political settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict without any interference from outside forces of any kind.

The USSR and Afghanistan counterpose the course of increasing tension and the arms race with a policy of peace, detente, the defense of sovereign rights and independence of peoples.

Babrak Karmal expressed complete support for the new initiatives of the Soviet Union directed at lessening military threats and at curbing the arms race and strengthening international security.

The sides agreed to publish a statement by the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, reflecting the results of the talks.

The talks were attended also by Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Falin, first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Korniyenko, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the USSR; and Bogolev, head of the department for Middle East countries of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Kremlin Dinner

LD161820 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have given in the grand Kremlin Palace today a dinner in honour of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

Present at the dinner together with Babrak Karmal were the Afghan officials accompanying him in the visit.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Speeches at the dinner were delivered by Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal. Those present listened to the speeches with great attention and welcomed them with prolonged applause.

The dinner proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 16 Oct 80 also carries a report on the Kremlin dinner which makes possible the following addition:

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Dolgikh and Zimyanin. Also attending were the deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees and other officials.]

DRA OFFICIAL VIEWS PARTY ROLE IN AFGHAN DEVELOPMENT

LD151129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the PDPA Central Committee Organizational Department: "Invincible Movement Forward"]

[Text] The Afghan people's many centuries of struggle against the dark forces of yesterday for a better future tomorrow culminated in the birth of a new organization, with new aims and new content--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]. This took place more than 15 years ago. An organization was born whose ideals were paid for with the lives of many glorious sons and daughters of the Afghan people--an organization on whose banner is inscribed: "The People's Power, Implemented by the People for the People."

The party stood firm and grew stronger in the difficult struggle, for this is the party of all Afghanistan's working people, the standard-bearer of the victorious Afghan revolution, the standard-bearer of the new society, the vanguard of the struggle for humanism and justice, for Afghanistan's happiness and prosperity. This is a party of inflexible fighters for the just cause, a party of heroes.

The PDPA--the vanguard of society by virtue of the new content it brought to the just struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan and the methods with which it armed the broad masses of working people, by virtue of its nobility and integrity--was greeted, from the time when it first emerged, by hostility and enmity from internal reactionary forces and their imperialist patrons. From the first the party was the target of frenzied attacks, perfidious, refined provocations and cruel blows from the reactionary forces then in power, from imperialism and from their Maoist partners. They attacked our party from "left" and "right," in the hope of crushing it. But the PDPA, relying in its activity on the people's will and on the natural laws of social development, marched forward confidently along the path of the final elimination of the thoroughly rotten foundations of the old society.

Along this path, heavy blows fell repeatedly on the party's young shoulders, which had not yet grown strong. A negative influence was exerted on the process of forming the PDPA by the actions of individual deviationists, by doubts and hesitations, errors and capitulatory tendencies, which was detrimental to the struggle for the interests of the oppressed people's masses. But all this is in the past.

The Afghan revolutionaries' selfless struggle culminated in victory. The antipopular forces were defeated, and our glorious party, which has now become, as the charter says, the "highest form of political organization, a party of the new type, the vanguard of the working class and all working people in our beloved motherland--Afghanistan," took the lead in the building of a new, just society. The PDPA, having inherited the progressive traditions of the Afghan people's revolutionary struggle against despotism, reaction and colonialism, as Comrade Babrak Karmal has noted, emerged in the arena of class battles as a true defender of the interests of the country's working people, setting an example of the creative application of the ideology of the working people's national liberation movement in specific social conditions.

The PDPA, which sprang from a small political group of progressively minded patriots, was able to launch broad organizational and ideological work on a countrywide scale, rally the people's democratic and progressive forces and become, in a short period of time, an independent, strong political party and the leading detachment of the working class and all working people.

Our party acquired sufficient experience, tempering and maturity in the class struggle. It made maximum use of all legal possibilities for arousing and developing the people's self-awareness. Its political struggle and practical activity were always distinguished by initiative, a contemporary approach to issues and a mass orientation. [paragraph continues]

The party held and led hundreds of mass demonstrations, rallies and marches, with the participation of workers, peasants, students, craftsmen and other democratic strata of the people. The party led the strike movement and other mass actions by the working people and fought actively against deviations from the general line, capitulation and adventurism. The PDPA, embodying the Afghan people's ideals of honor and freedom, always remained true to the great teaching of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

As a loyal member of the great family of participants in the world workers' movement, the party steadily strengthened its solidarity with working people and progressive forces in other countries, first and foremost with the heroic fraternal Communist Party of our great northern neighbor the Soviet Union--with the tried and tempered vanguard of the world workers' movement. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], stressed at the ceremony to raise the DRA's new state flag: "With a sense of patriotism and internationalism, in a broad world front together with its friends, rallied with the Soviet Union, Afghanistan's proletarian party will come out against the bulwarks of oppression and reaction, colonialism and neocolonialism, world imperialism and its monopolies, Zionism and fascism, racism and apartheid."

Since the proletariat's mightiest weapon in the struggle for political power and for defending and consolidating that power is the creation of an effective organization for the leadership of the masses, imperialism and the working people's other sworn enemies are making desperate efforts to tear this weapon from the proletariat's hands.

When the class struggle of our country's working people was taking shape as an organized process under the PDPA's leadership, our revolutionaries were waging a tireless, principled struggle for the broad organization of the working people's masses and the revolutionary movement in country was growing. At that very moment the forces of imperialist reaction began to make attempts to introduce their agents into the ranks of the revolutionary movement and the party. After Amin's return from the United States, differences in the party were exacerbated. And finally, at the most difficult political moment, when the fierce intrigues of imperialism were exposed in Afghanistan, Amin struck a terrible blow against the PDPA, as a result of which damage was done to the whole process of the revolutionary movement.

But the party's persistent and selfless efforts to strengthen its ideological and organizational unity and unity of leadership culminated in success. At present the party has at its disposal effective party cadres, tempered in the struggle, at all levels. Primary party organizations have been created everywhere locally, and form the basis of the whole party's activity, working in the midst of the peoples' masses.

The PDPA, as a living organism developing steadily and improving according to the laws of class struggle, is constantly increasing its members' political awareness, arming them with knowledge of revolutionary theory and educating them in the spirit of devotion to the revolution's cause. Under the leadership of the PDPA, the party of fighters, our society is moving forward, toward new heights of revolutionary development. We have no doubt: The victory will be for the people!

GRACHEV DETAILS ATROCITIES OF, GROWING RESISTANCE TO REBELS

LD160925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Grachev article: "Rebuff for Revolution's Enemies"]

[Text] Afghanistan is returning to normal life, with its measured pace. The attempts by imperialism and reaction to overthrow the people's regime, undermine the April revolution's gains and disrupt the country's social and economic life have ended in failure.

The revolution is striding ahead with increasing confidence, expanding the number of its supporters and defenders. The ranks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are growing, public organizations are strengthening and a broad people's democratic front of patriotic forces supporting the course of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's [DRA] Government is being formed. Relying on the solidarity of their friends and the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Afghan people are focusing their attention and efforts on solving the urgent and complex problems of overcoming economic and cultural backwardness and improving all Afghans' living conditions.

But the enemies of people's Afghanistan, refusing to admit that they are defeated and that the revolutionary changes taking place in the country are irreversible, are continuing to encroach on the most sacred and most natural right of the Afghan people and of any other--the right to settle their internal affairs for themselves. Fantasies, each more monstrous than the last, about the situation in Afghanistan and the actions of the limited Soviet troop contingent temporarily stationed in that country make the rounds from one Western newspaper to another, gathering the most incredible "details" along the way.

At the same time the vile crimes committed by the counterrevolutionary gangs on Afghan soil seem not to exist as far as the Western press is concerned. And no wonder, for it is precisely the imperialist powers, especially the United States, and also their accomplices in Beijing, Islamabad, Cairo and certain other capitals that are the inspirers of the large-scale conspiracy against Afghanistan. The conspiracy is implemented through mercenaries and bandits who have long since lost the right to call Afghanistan their homeland.

Since the hirelings sent in from abroad ran up against a resolute rebuff from the Afghan Army and population, they have switched to the tactics of small-scale, cowardly bandit attacks, robberies, arson and sniping. They vent their hatred for the people's power and their malice on peaceful inhabitants, schoolchildren, teachers and doctors.

In Baghlan Province 12 armed bandits burst in during classes at the (Zarino) women's lycee. They lined up the schoolgirls and teachers against the wall and opened fire with submachineguns. (Simkh Mamadkup) and (Zakia Sardar Dzhalil), both 14, 10th grade teacher (Khanifa Mamfdiso), 6-year-old (Kavkaba Mamid Ismail), a pupil in the first grade, and teacher (Raida Mamid Ismail) were killed on the spot. There were many wounded.

In Nimroz Province, as a result of the explosion of a mine planted by the bandits, five children ages 9 to 12 were killed and two were seriously wounded. In one week of last July alone in the provinces of Ghowr, Samangan and Kabul two schools were burned down, and a lycee in Mohammad Aghah subprovince and a girls' school in Aybak were looted and destroyed.

While avoiding clashes with the DRA Armed Forces, the criminals take vengeance on all who support the new power and who are prepared to devote their labor and talent to it. On 22 July alone in Qandahar the bandits killed the peasant (Khadzhi Abdul Aziz), who had recently received land from the state, and the popular singer and performer of folk songs (Vali Mohammed Shovgi), who was often heard on the radio.

In Takhar Province criminals seized the peasant (Nadir Khan), who had rented an orchard from the state. They tortured him for several days, then chopped both his arms off at the elbow, saying: "You're not going to work for the government any more."

The counterrevolutionaries, who call themselves "rebels" and "insurgents," are in fact commonplace robbers and thugs. They kill and rob the peasants, steal their valuables, livestock, money and food and exact from their victims special contributions to the "Islamic committees." Thus in Herat Province they collected a levy of between 20 and 50 afghanis from every stallholder. If the stallholders would not obey these demands, their stalls and homes were burned, as happened in Qondoz Province, where on 1 August bandits burned six stalls whose owners had refused to yield to blackmail.

While posing as "defenders of the faith and of Islam," the counterrevolutionaries at the same time desecrate religious holy places. Last summer saboteurs tried to blow up the cathedral mosque and adjoining sepulcher in Mazar-e Sharif, intending to portray the crime as the authorities' work. On 9 August in (Sarkanay) subprovince bandits opened fire on believers in the mosque, killing and wounding several people. On 2 August two residents of Kabul Province were killed while at prayer. The cutthroats exact cruel vengeance on mullahs who, reflecting the interests and feelings of the overwhelming majority of the population, support the actions of the people's government.

Violating the customs and laws of hospitality, which are sacred to any Muslim, the ringleaders of one gang of traitors to the Afghan people used the offer of talks as the pretext to invite representatives of the DRA Government to their position, then brutally killed them. This act of violence was perpetrated at the clear prompting, and perhaps on the orders, of the bandits' true masters--the imperialist strategists of the undeclared war being waged against Afghanistan.

Naturally, the isolation of the bandit detachments is growing and intensifying with every passing day, and the gulf dividing them from the people is deepening. The rebuff the population is dealing them is taking the form of a broad people's movement of resistance to the April revolution's enemies. Increasingly often now it is not just the army but also the actual residents of subprovinces and villages who are opposing the bandits with weapon in hand.

Volunteer people's self-defense detachments are being created everywhere. The elders of (Rudot) subprovince, Qandahar Province, told the authorities that the entire population of the subprovince was prepared to fight the saboteurs. On 9 August, when a group of bandits burst into the village of (Alef) in Paktia Province, its residents, weapon in hand, forced the bandits to retreat. Shortly afterward large gangs that had operated in Herat and Jowzjan provinces were disarmed and neutralized by the efforts of the local population.

The people's strengthening rebuff for the counterrevolutionary terror shows the population's growing support for the democratic system and determination to rid themselves once and for all of the counterrevolutionary riffraff and foreign mercenaries in order to get down to tranquil labor, traveling their chosen path--the path of the April revolution.

SOVIET SHIPS ARRIVE AT INDIAN PORT FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD161338 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cochin (Kerala state), 16 Oct, TASS--"May Indian-Soviet Friendship Be Strengthened and Develop!" "Cordial Greetings to Soviet Seamen!"--These and other slogans decorate the streets of the south-Indian port of Cochin, Kerala. A group of Soviet naval ships arrived here today for a friendly visit. The group includes the submarine chaser ship Vladivostok, destroyer Odarenniy and military tanker Pechenga. Thousands of inhabitants warmly welcomed Soviet seamen on the port's main berth.

"The visit of Soviet ships is a holiday for Indians. We greet them as envoys of peace and friendship and representatives of the great Soviet Union who has often helped India at hard times", said General Secretary of the National Council of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society S. Narayanan.

Today Soviet seamen made a sightseeing tour of the city and met public representatives of Kerala. The visit of Soviet naval ships will last four days.

GANDHI CITED ON HINDU-MUSLIM STRIFE

LD161711 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Oct, TASS--Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi said today that certain outside forces were interested in fanning up strife between Hindus and Moslems to destabilize the situation in the country. She stressed that if peace between religious communities was not preserved, India's national unity might be endangered. The Indian head of government urged the population not to yield to hostile propaganda and remain on the vigil facing attempts by anti-national elements to provoke religious and communal clashes.

She stressed that India was a peace-loving state where many different religious communities lived and worked together. The Government of India intends to do all in its power to strengthen concord between them and severely punish those who want to break it, Indira Gandhi said.

Indira Gandhi was addressing a meeting in the city of Muradabad (Uttar Pradesh), the site of major religious disorders in August. According to the Indian press, the disorders were provoked by the reactionary chauvinist organizations Jam'iat-e Eslami and Rashtriya Svayamsewak Sangh which had close contacts with U.S., Pakistani and Chinese special services.

INDIAN OFFICIAL, MEDIA ON REDDY'S USSR VISIT

LD151301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Contribution"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 Oct--The Indian public is noting with profound satisfaction the important contribution made by Indian-Soviet relations to the strengthening of security and peace in Asia and throughout the world, Shyam Sundar Mahapatra, general secretary of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress-Indira Party, said in a talk with Soviet journalists. We remember well November 1973, he said, when that outstanding politician of the present day, L.I. Brezhnev, visited India. That visit had tremendous influence on the development of Soviet-Indian relations and the strengthening of our two states' friendship and cooperation.

The relations between our countries, Sh.S. Mahaptra noted, are not only friendly, they have become more cordial than ever. The treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India signed 9 August 1971 has become a firm basis for Soviet-Indian relations. The Soviet Union is our trusted friend, as we have frequently had occasion to be convinced over the past decades. Now, as a result of an imperialist conspiracy, a dangerous situation has taken shape in many parts of Asia. I am sure, he stressed, that under these conditions Soviet-Indian relations will play a large part in strengthening peace and stability both in Asia and throughout the world.

India, Sh.S. Mahapatra noted, cooperates closely with the Soviet Union not just in the international arena. Splendid bilateral relations--political, economic, cultural--have taken shape between us. As for economic ties, it is well known what a great amount of aid the Soviet Union has rendered to the development of India's economy. With the Soviet Union's assistance the basis of an independent national economy has been created in our country and major industrial projects, including power stations, metallurgical plants and agricultural farms, have been constructed.

Meetings and talks between our countries' heads of state and other leaders are extraordinarily important. Indian President N.S. Reddy's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union has just ended. It was a milestone in the strengthening of the friendship between our peoples.

The exchange of visits between the leaders of our states, Sh.S. Mahaptra said in conclusion, brings even more closely together the peoples of India and the Soviet Union, who are devoted to the cause of peace and the struggle for the rights of oppressed peoples throughout the world.

The Indian press is commenting animatedly on the results of Indian President N.S. Reddy's visit to the USSR. "The talks which N.S. Reddy had with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," writes the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, which is close to the Indian Government, today, "revealed the proximity of views of the two countries' leaders on international and regional problems. The results of this visit are promoting a feeling of profound satisfaction on the Indian and Soviet sides." L.I. Brezhnev, the newspaper points out, assessed highly India's foreign policy and the role it plays in strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The influential TIMES OF INDIA calls N.S. Reddy's visit to the Soviet Union "very successful." The newspaper writes that the fruitful talks in Moscow were a new milestone on the path of expanding cooperation and strengthening friendship between the two countries. "The relations between India and the USSR," the PATRIOT stresses, "are based on the firm foundation of mutual understanding and profound respect for each other's interests and views."

KANIA PRESS CONFERENCE, POLISH CABINET MEETING NOTED

LD162142 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct, TASS--As is reported by the PAP news agency, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania has had a meeting in Warsaw with representatives of the press, radio and television. He pointed to the need of a more detailed coverage of the sources of the crisis in Poland and, at the same time, elaboration of the programme of constructive actions. Pointing to the existing problems, Stanislaw Kania emphasized that to resolve these problems necessary are realistic policy, daring, frankness, honesty in the relations between people. [A shorter version carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 16 October adds the following: "The process of change is irreversible. However, as yet it is proceeding too slowly."] Stanislaw Kania emphasized that the Polish United Workers' Party supports the new trade unions which agree with the basic principles of socialism.

In conclusion the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party analyzed in detail the complicated situation that developed in the national economy of the Polish People's Republic.

Warsaw, 16 Oct, TASS--Implementation of the national economic plan for 9 months of the current year and also the proposals linked with implementation of the tasks in the fourth quarter were considered at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. It was noted that plans were considerably underfulfilled in a number of branches of the national economy, specifically industry, construction and transport, as a result of stoppages in work, difficulties in supplies of raw and primary materials. The situation is shaping unfavourably in agriculture. All this adversely affects the living standards of the population of the country. In September industrial output reduced by 7 per cent, as compared with September 1979, whereas the wage fund increased by 15.5 percent.

The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic holds that implementation of further steps to improve the situation in the home market is a very important task. As was noted, difficulties in the home market can be overcome above all through expanding the production of consumer goods in the country itself. All departments must to the utmost make up for the losses in the production of commodities for the home market and use for this purpose all available reserves.

POLAND, USSR SIGN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT CONTRACTS

LD170958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Large-scale contracts have been signed between Traktoroeksport and the Polish foreign trade enterprise Agromet-Motoimport. In accordance with one contract, in 1981 various types of tractors and tilling machinery will be supplied to Poland. In its turn, Poland will export to the USSR grain-drying and potato-lifting machinery as well as other agricultural equipment. The total sum of the contracts signed amounts to R135,000,000.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE FRG COMMENT ON GDR CURRENCY RULES

Bonn Statements Support Speculators

DW161353 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, it has become more and more evident to all of us that the international situation has become more complicated since early 1980. It also is more obvious today than it was ever before that influential forces in the West, particularly certain circles in the United States, have aggravated the international situation. It is in Washington above all that people do not even conceal that attempts are being made to break with detente policy and to switch over to a policy of confrontation in East-West relations.

Bonn also seems to be infected by this American disease. Up to now the policy of confrontation manifested itself in the role the Bonn cabinet has played in implementing NATO's longterm armament program and in bringing about the missile decision made in December last year. Today Bonn no longer is satisfied with this role. Bonn seems to seek confrontation in other fields as well, in particular in its relations with the GDR.

This assumption is based first of all on reactions in Bonn to the new decree issued by the GDR on a mandatory minimum exchange rate of currencies for persons from nonsocialist countries travelling to the GDR. It is an undisputed fact that these arrangements are based on the sovereign rights of the GDR, namely the rights to stipulate the volume, the amount and the timing of the implementation of such a mandatory minimum conversion of convertible currencies into GDR marks. The financial measures taken only concern the GDR. They are not interference in the visitors' and tourist traffic, because they do not affect tourist traffic regulations between the FRG and, respectively, West Berlin and the GDR.

For Bonn's politicians to claim the contrary and to talk about a burdening of relations between the FRG and the GDR is nothing less than an attempt by Bonn to back those evil forces in the FRG and West Berlin who are busy speculating with the GDR mark, thereby harming the interests of the GDR people. However, if Bonn wants to cultivate good relations with the GDR it must refrain from pursuing evil goals against its neighbors.

The GDR will continue to resolutely rebuff any attempts aimed at calling into question the GDR's sovereignty and at interfering in its affairs. The policy of the GDR is based on the respect for and fulfillment of international commitments, including the principles of sovereignty and noninterference. They also constitute the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG. To develop them further, the GDR recently submitted to the FRG a number of important proposals, including the proposal to recognize GDR citizenship as well as the proposal to turn the permanent representations in Bonn and Berlin into embassies. The fact that the leaders of the Bonn opposition parties still reject these proposals shows that the CDU-CSU bosses have not yet buried the illusions of the fifties. They merely are tempted to pose as sole representatives of German politics.

So the CDU-CSU leadership has not realized that the GDR does not belong to the FRG, that the GDR is as sovereign as any other state. But the leaders of the SPD Bundestag faction, too, reportedly have not realized either that it is useless to transplant the illusions of the fifties into the eighties. The miracles which failed to happen at the time will not happen now either. But if the independence and sovereignty of each German state are respected, the possibilities of a further normalization of relations will be exploited better.

'Warped Logic' of DIE WELT

DW161132 Moscow in German to Germany 1616 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Actually there is no need for refuting obvious nonsense. Yet if this nonsense springs from a system of views it is worthwhile indeed to deal with it. What is involved in this particular case is the systematic thinking of revanchism which turns international law and morale upside down. Thus, the financial regulation of the GDR, which is quite legitimate, which insures the economic interests of this sovereign state and which is within its sphere of sovereignty, is being passed off as a violation of international cooperation. The fact that in the same breath in this article of the very same paper DIE WELT the borders of the GDR with the Federal Republic of Germany and with West Berlin, confirmed in the international treaties of the FRG and in many other docuemnts of international law, is termed a border of arbitrariness is quite in keeping with this warped logic.

In this connection it is appropriate here to recall a message which the chief of the Springer press recently addressed to the leadership of the so-called federation of expellees and which was reprinted in full and with great ado in DIE WELT. This [word indistinct] document provides an example of how some very influential people in the Federal Republic manage to preserve their thinking and their vocabulary as in a deep-freeze for two decades in order to retrieve it at what they believe to be the proper time.

For these people the GDR still is central Germany, as Mr Springer chose to put it, and they claim for themselves the right to intrude in the internal affairs of the country. Unfortunately this monstrous presumption is not just a consequence of their personal aggressiveness and lack of a sense of reality, for they may rely on the basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the law on the so-called German citizenship and some other inglorious chapters of FRG legislation.

Adopted during the worst period of the cold war these laws continue to be valid even though in our days they look like an ugly reptile from the stone age. The hostile campaign against the GDR now unleashed in the Federal Republic of Germany, and not only by the quarters whose mouthpiece is the Springer press, shows how dangerous revanchism is and how acutely it may disturb the normal interstate relations. This is indeed a threat to peace and security in Europe which the Springer papers absurdly seek to prove by means of the financial measures of the GDR.

Undermining of Detente Denied

LD162225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The question of the policy of detente is being discussed at the European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg. As is clear from a DPA dispatch, the representatives of the bourgeois parties are using the debates for attacks on the socialist countries.

In this chorus the voices of the FRG representatives stand out, our commentator Viktor Levin notes. It needs to be said that in West Germany itself many bourgeois political figures and the press have in the last few days been making highly vigorous efforts to complicate the situation. The CDU-CSU leaders are being especially zealous. They are in a hurry to proclaim that, allegedly, detente is dead and that, allegedly, the East is hammering the last nails in its coffin.

It is not the first time that such assertions have been made. At present in particular the legitimate measures by the GDR Government aimed at protecting the country's economy against inflation raging in the West and against the activities of speculators are being used as the occasion. But the GDR is implementing its sovereign rights and the attacks on its decision are absolutely illegal. And what is more, it is impossible to evaluate them other than as attempts to interfere in the republic's internal affairs and this is resolutely repudiated by the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The imperialists and their accomplices do not like the socialists countries sticking up for themselves and do not permit provocative actions.

And what political cynicism must one possess in order to accuse the socialist countries demagogically in this matter of undermining the spirit of Helsinki. Here indeed is an attempt to lay the blame on someone else.

Taking account of the faxt that in Madrid a conference of representatives of the participating members in the European Security and Cooperation Conference is to take place soon one gets the impression that such attempts are being undertaken in order to poison the atmosphere in the Spanish capital.

The socialist countries are following the Helsinki spirit precisely and consistently. They are true to the principles of the Final Act and it is not they that are to blame for the fact that during the past year the political situation in Europe has become complicated. The cause for this lies in the first place in the decision of the December session of the NATO Council on the deployment on Western European territory of almost 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles. This decision has created serious difficulties on the road of detente. And now it looks as if those who took this decision would like to aggravate the situation, and in order to hide their intentions they are attempting to accuse the socialist countries of what they are guilty of themselves.

AFGHAN EMBASSY STATEMENT ON HAQ VISIT TO FRG REPORTED

LD112210 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 11 Oct, TASS--The following statement for the press has been today issued by the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the FRG: "In connection with the visit of President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan to the FRG (on October 9, correspondent's note), the side concerned again intends to make a statement on the so-called 'Afghan issue,' as false reports connected with it have the aim of distracting attention from the real course of developments.

"Ziaul Haq's visit to the FRG is, in particular, an attempt to break out of his internal and international isolation. The military regime in Pakistan is notable for brutal political and social oppression, which is opposed by increasingly broader sections of the population, especially after the execution of Ziaul Haq's predecessor Bhutto in April 1979.

"Ziaul Haq claims that there are 1.2 million so-called 'Afghan refugees' in Pakistan's territory. In so doing, he deliberately passes over in silence the following facts: a great part of the 'refugees' belong to nomadic tribes, which have for centuries been migrating in the Afghan-Pakistan border region. Antoher part of people, who would like to return to Afghanistan, are forcibly detained by Pakistani security forces and Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

"He also passes over in silence that an undeclared war against Afghanistan is being waged from Pakistan's territory. In more than 57 Pakistani camps experts of the CIA, the Israeli Mossad intelligence service, Egyptian secret services and Chinese instructors are training, arming and sending into Afghanistan bandits to terrorize the peaceful population and destroy civilian facilities. This terrorist activity is financed in the so-called 'petrodollars' by reactionary Arab states.

"It must be said in connection with another slanderous statement by Ziaul Haq that the stay in Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops is based on a clear international-legal basis and concerns only two sovereign states--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR.

"The FRG Government openly declares that a part of West German aid to Pakistan is designed to facilitate the position of the so-called 'refugees'. In the interests of the peoples of the FRG and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well as in the interests of improving relations between the two states, responsible authorities of the FRG should consider whether such indirect support for the anti-Afghan counter-revolution serves any useful purpose".

TURKISH PAPERS CALL FOR INCREASED GOVERNMENT 'INDEPENDENCE' CITED

LD161554 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Ohsan Mustafayev commentary: "The First Month's Activities of the New Administration"]

[Text] A month has passed since the representatives of the armed forces came to power in neighboring Turkey. Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, became head of state. A new government was formed under former head of the Turkish Navy Adm Bulent Ulusu. In its program, the government has stressed its determination to implement a policy based on the principles proposed by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic. The development of friendly relations and close cooperation with all neighboring countries has been proposed as one of the tasks of the government's foreign policy. The program states that the government will attach special importance to the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union. The government intends to observe the principles of independence, sovereignty, respect for territorial integrity and equality of rights in foreign policy. The Turkish Government has stated its determination to contribute to the cause of peace and security to the best of its ability and to support detente.

It is necessary to point out that Turkey is remaining neutral in the conflict between neighboring Iran and Iraq and supports the earliest settlement of the conflict through peaceful means. Furthermore, as stated by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen on his return from the UN General Assembly meeting, it is completely out of the question for the military bases on Turkish territory to be used in this conflict, for Turkey to participate in this conflict.

Local political and journalistic circles are hoping that the Bulent Ulusu government will consistently pursue its foreign policy direction in current conditions, because only a consistent, independent and multilateral policy can save Turkey from political and economic dependence on America and the West. It is no secret that the unilateral political alignment pursued over the years has precipitated the serious economic crisis in Turkey and has tied the country to America and the West politically. Incessant devaluations and inflation have paralysed the whole economic and finacial system. Moreover, as noted by the Turkish press, America and the Western allies intend to assign to Turkey the role of tame ally in the future as well.

In this connection, CUMHURIYET poses the following question: So, what does America want from Turkey? And the paper gives the following answer: Complete subjection to the conditions of the IMF; the largest and tamest army in Turkey: the inclusion of the country into the triumvirate of Egypt-Israel-Turkey; the use of the Incirlik air base against Islamic countries; and the use of all military bases for its own purposes. CUMHURIYET then draws attention to the following point: The West, in turn, wants Turkey to stay as its watchdog on its southwestern flank and remain dependent on Western Europe. In the view of this paper, Turkey cannot go on following its policy aligned with America and the West alone.

MILLIYET says that America and the West reached their present economic position by exploiting all the poor countries of the world. According to MILLIYET, the culprit for the economic crisis in Turkey is--in addition to the domestic forces--the neocolonialist policy that the West is following towards developing countries and intends to follow in the future as well. The West should not expect Turkey tamely to toe the line: The military takeover in Turkey is one thing, the situation in Latin American countries where the reins of the armies are in the hands of multinational companies is another. The two cannot be compared. In the opinion of political circles in Anakara, the firm implementation of the government program will yield fruitful results.

GISCARD D'ESTAING VISIT TO PRC REPORTED

LD162334 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France has begun an official visit to China. UPI reports that there are differences between the two sides in the appreciation of several international questions. China is displeased at the development of relations of friendship between France and the USSR as well as the support which France is giving to the process of bringing about international detente. The French president's visit to China is to last 10 days.

The agency points out that Giscard d'Estaing has not supported the Chinese view about the aggressive character of the Soviet state. Diplomatic circles in the Chinese capital stress that the differences between France and China in appreciating the political actions of the USSR are so serious that it is unlikely they can be overcome.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD161105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] Juan Antonio Samaranch, Spanish ambassador to the Soviet Union, has held a reception to mark the national holiday.

The reception was attended by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

BRIEFS

RADIO-TV AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK--Today in Moscow a cooperation protocol for 1980-1981 was signed between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Danish radio. It provides for exchanges of television and radio material on the life of the Soviet and Danish peoples, and for giving mutual assistance in program preparation on very important events in the USSR and Denmark. The document was signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Bindslov, director general of Danish radio. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Oct 80 LD]

IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION CITED

LD161322 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Oct, TASS--Iraqi troops are concentrating efforts to seize the city of Abadan and to establish control over Ahvaz, the administrative centre of the Iranian province of Khuzestan. According to incoming reports, the advanced units are at a distance of several kilometres from Abadan. They cut the main roads leading to the city and seized its radio station. The strategically important Iranian town of Dezful situated 80 kilometres away from the Iraqi-Iranian border and the town of Dehloran have also been actually encircled.

The communique of the General Military Command of Iraq that was published here says that yesterday afternoon Iraqi forces inflicted heavy casualties on the Iranians. More than 100 Iranian officers and men were put out of action. 27 tanks, 14 armoured carriers and eight missile launchers were destroyed. An enemy helicopter was shot down over the southern section of the front. A large quantity of fire arms and munitions was seized.

Iranian planes made a raid on the Iraqi town of Amara. One plane was shot down during the raid. The Iranian vessels were sunk in the Persian Gulf.

Tehran, 16 Oct, TASS--Military communiques show that in the past two days the fighting between Iranian and Iraqi troops was very fierce both in the southern and northern sections of the front. The airforces of both sides intensified their operations. The mass media of Iran report that Iraqi forces continue the attempts to seize the centre of the Iranian oil industry, Abadan, and are shelling it from long-range cannons. One Iraqi fighter-plane was shot down in a dogfight over Abadan. There are casualties among civilian population. Fighting takes place along the route from Abadan to Ahvaz and Mahshahr. Iraqi forces continue intensive operations to seize the town of Khorramshahr whose outskirts they reached.

President of Iran Bani-Sadr now touring the front met the command of units stationed in Dezful.

A communique of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces says that in the province Ilam an Iranian landing force destroyed two strongpoints of the enemy, eleven tanks and several depots of munitions and military equipment. According to the staff, more than one thousand Iraqi servicemen, were killed in the area.

Commander of the Iranian Naval Forces Afzali said in an interview to the newspaper ETTELA'AT that the concern of President Carter and his allies about deliveries of Middle Eastern oil is only a pretext for the build-up in the region of the armed forces under the foreign flag. He pointed to the danger of the increase of the U.S. presence, particularly for states of the Persian Gulf. Speaking at a press conference, chairman of the supreme court of Iran Ayatollah Beheshti said that Iran guarantees freedom of entry into the Persian Gulf to foreign merchant ships on conditions that they are not bound for Iraq.

SEROV REFUTES AL-AKHBAR ARTICLE ON SOVIET MIDEAST PLAN

LD151748 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes: The Cairo newspaper AL-AKHBAR has long been specialising in spreading all sorts of anti-Soviet fabrications.

And this time, too, newspaper editors fabricated a fable on some "new Soviet plan" allegedly having the aim to "create in the Middle Eastern region an atmosphere of strife and conflicts". They draw a direct link between the non-existent "Soviet plan" and the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The stand taken by the Soviet Union towards the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is generally-known. The USSR does not interfere and is not going to interfere into the conflict and stands for its earliest political settlement. The question is why the Cairo newspaper then needed to spread the fable?

The answer is quite obvious: to divert the attention from unseemly designs and actions of Cairo itself.

Actually, Egypt by the will of its present rulers is turning, along with Israel, into a stronghold of American imperialism in the Near and Middle East, into a springboard for U.S. armed interference into internal affairs of Middle Eastern countries, into a regional policeman who is to wage struggle against Arab and Islamic national-liberation movements and progressive regimes in that region.

There is more than enough testimony to that. A number of military bases on the Egyptian territory have already been put at the Pentagon's disposal. These bases will be used by American "Rapid Deployment Force" for interventionist operations in the Near and Middle East under the pretext of "defending the U.S. interests". Joint exercises of the "Rapid Deployment Force" with Egyptian troops are planned for November.

In the opinion of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the probability of U.S. interference into the Iran-Iraqi conflict is ever growing.

Selling Egyptian bases to the Pentagon very cheap, trading in national sovereignty, President as-Sadat is turning Egypt into a U.S. flunkey. Actively assisting Washington, which in its hegemonistic aims should like to warm hands on internal conflicts between Middle Eastern countries, Cairo betrays the interests of the peoples of Arab and Islamic countries.

In a bid to somehow cover up this betrayal AL-AKHBAR raises a smoke-screen of lies about the Soviet Union's "perfidious designs". These are futile attempts!

FRANCE, SAUDI ARABIA SIGN MILITARY CONTRACT

LD151716 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct, TASS--France's largest ever military contract has been signed with Saudi Arabia. It envisages deliveries of war ships, army helicopters and missile systems to a total cost of 14,400 million francs. According to the press, trade in arms has become one of the most profitable items of French exports. 23,000 million franc's worth of arms was sold last year alone.

KISILEV ELECTED FIRST SECRETARY OF BELORUSSIAN CP

LD161336 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Minsk, 16 Oct, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia was held today. It discussed an organisational matter.

Tikhon Kisilev who was deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers has been elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov took part in the work of the plenary meeting.

PRESS CARRIES CONDOLENCE MESSAGES ON MASHEROV DEMISE

LD161025 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 7 October carries on page 3 the following condolence message:

To the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the working people of the republic are deeply grieved at the tragic death of that prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, Petr Mironovich Masherov, hero of the Soviet Union, hero of socialist labor, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We knew Petr Mironovich as an exceptionally staunch communist and Leninist who was profoundly devoted to the cause of the party and Soviet state and who devoted absolutely all his strength and organizing talent to serving the Soviet people and the ideals of communism.

We express sincere condolences to the relations and friends of the departed.

[Signed] D. Kunayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; S. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

The same issue of the paper also carried condolence messages from the RSFSR, Ukrainian, Uzbekistan and Estonian party, government and soviet organs and from the Moscow Gorkom, which are not signed by individuals.

The 8 October issue of SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA carries on page three condolence messages from Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kirgizian, Tadzhikistan and Armenian party, government and soviet organs not signed by individuals, a message from Lithuania signed by Grishkyavichus, Barkauskas and Manyushis, and a telegram from K. Waldheim. The same issue of the paper also carries messages from T. Zhivkov, E. Honecker and the Georgian leaders, which read as follows:

To the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear comrades! On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council, the Bulgarian people, and on my own personal behalf I express to you, the communists and working people of the Belorussian SSR deepest condolences over a grave loss--the tragic, premature death of P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

As a loyal son of the CPSU and Soviet people, Petr Masherov devoted his entire conscious life, his knowledge, talent and experience as a communist, patriot and internationalist to the benefit of the great Soviet people for the sake of the prosperity of Soviet Belorussia, the building of socialism and communism in the USSR, and the strengthening of the unity and might of the fraternal countries of the socialist community and for the sake of peace and social progress. We communists and working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have lost in him a loyal comrade, great friend, zealous champion of the development of all-round cooperation between Soviet Belorussia and Bulgaria and of the deepening of eternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and rapprochement.

With you, dear comrades, the Bulgarian communists and working people bow their heads before the memory of Petr Mironovich Masherov, remarkable, heroic son of the people and Communist Party of Belorussia, of Lenin's entire party and of the Soviet people. His radiant image will remain for ever on our hearts and memories.

We beg you to convey our most profound condolences and sincere sympathy to P. M. Masherov's family.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

To the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Dear comrades! The news of the tragic death of Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, shocked us deeply.

Please accept our condolences on the demise of this outstanding communist and statesmen, a sincere and loyal friend of the GDR.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State

To the Belorussian CP Central Committee; to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's Council of Ministers express profound condolences at the untimely demise of Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Petr Mironovich Masherov, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The tragic death of our dear Petr Mironovich has brought a sharp pain to the heart of each communist and of all the working people of Georgia who knew Petr Mironovich well, who held him in the deepest respect, and who sincerely loved him. A bold and valiant partisan, one of the organizers of the partisan movement and communist underground of Belorussia, an energetic and tireless Komsomol worker, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, a talented party leader and organizer, a fiery orator, a person of deep erudition and personal charm, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo--this is the way the people of Georgia knew and loved Comrade Masherov and this is the way he will ever remain in our hearts. With you we share the grief which has befallen the Communist Party and Soviet state and at this time our thoughts are with you, dear comrades.

[Signed] E. Shevardnadze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; P. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers

Mazurov, Other Condolences

LD161055 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 9 October 1980 carries on page three condolence messages from the Turkmenistan CP, Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; A.E. Voss, T.Ya. Strautmanis, and Tu.Ta. Ruben; and Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan.

The same issue of the paper also carries on page three the following message from former CPSU Central Committee Politburo member K.T. Mazurov:

To the Belorussian CP Central Committee; to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

It was with a painful heart that I received the news of the tragic death of our great friend and comrade in arms Petr Mironovich Masherov. In him our party and the Belorussian people have lost a prominent party figure and statesman, a major organizer who was honest and tactful toward people, a communist who was boundlessly devoted to the party and who devoted all his knowledge, strength and indefatigable energy to the cause of the flourishing of Soviet Belorussia and of the growth of the working people's well-being. He never spared himself in his work and through his intellect, industriousness and constant concern for the welfare of the people, he earned people's love and profound respect.

I grieve with you over the premature demise of Petr Mironovich who was dear to us all. I beg you to convey my profound condolences to the deceased's family.

[Signed] K.T. Mazurov

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA on 11 October 1980 carries a condolence message from Slovakia's J. Lenart which reads as follows:

To the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Esteemed comrades! The Slovak Communist Party Central Committee received with deep sorrow the news of the tragic death of Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

All the Czechoslovak people knew and respected Comrade Masherov as a great patriot and organizer of the struggle against the German-fascist occupiers in Belorussia in which our Slovak partisans, too, took part, and also a talented, creative and enterprising leading worker of the party, a person boundlessly devoted to the great ideals of communism and a great friend of the Czech and Slovak peoples.

We assure you, esteemed comrades, that all our people will preserve for all time in their hearts the eternal memory of Petr Mironovich Masherov.

[Signed] J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee

BALUYEV APPOINTED NEW BELORUSSIAN KGB CHIEF

WA170900 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Ukase of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet on the chairman of the Belorussian SSR Committee for State Security]

[Text] The presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR resolves:

1. To relieve Comrade Nikulkin, Yakov Prokopyevich from his duties as chairman of the Committee for State Security of the Belorussian SSR in connection with his retirement.

2. To appoint Comrade Baluyev, Veniamin Georgiyevich chairman of the Committee for State Security of the Belorussian SSR.

[Signed] I. Polyakov, chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Minsk, 27 August 1980.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRAINIAN OBKOM PLENUM

LD162220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] A Ukrainian Obkom plenum was held in Nikolayev today. An organizational question was examined. Leonid Gavriilovich Sharayev was elected first secretary of the obkom. Until now he has worked as second secretary of Voroshilovgrad Obkom. A speech was delivered at the plenum by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

NEW TRACTOR, AGRICULTURAL MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER APPOINTED

LD101630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Ivan Flegontovich Sinitsyn from the duties of minister of tractor and agricultural machine building of the USSR, in connection with his retirement on a pension.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Yezhevskiy has been appointed minister of tractor and agricultural machine building of the USSR; he has been released from the duties of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

Leonid Ivanovich (Khitrun) has been appointed chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

NEED TO NURTURE PATRIOTISM, COMBAT 'PSEUDOPATRIOTISM' VIEWED

LD161215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet Person's Patriotism"]

[Text] Where does the motherland begin? For a citizen of the USSR, it does not merely begin with the realm of the silver birches or the expanses of the steppes, nor merely with the region where he was born and grew up. For a Soviet person of any age or nationality the motherland is the entire renewed, transformed land, the great socialist country with its immense expanses stretching from the green Carpathians to the craggy shores of Kamchatka, from the boundless polar tundra to the peaks of the Pamir above the clouds.

USSR citizens are displaying the lofty, whole-hearted feeling of a unified motherland with new force at this time, when the country is approaching the 26th party congress and the preparations for this portentous event have become a nationwide cause. In the tenacious struggle to fulfill the plans of communist creation and in the rhythm of the homeland's days of toil, the lofty moral and political qualities of Soviet people--ardent patriots are staunch internationalists--are revealed with increasing vividness.

A profound, strong sense of Soviet patriotism cultivated by the Leninist Communist Party is organically inherent in the citizens of the first country where socialism triumphed. This sacred feeling, which blend harmoniously fuses ardent love for the native land and kindred people and selfless devotion to the socialist system, was and remains an important source of our compatriots' feats of arms and labor.

A genuine patriot is to be found, for example, in the pilot-cosmonaut penetrating the depths of the universe; in the scientist seeking ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress; in the worker producing top-quality output; in the kolkhoz member cultivating a rich harvest and gathering it in full; in the teacher bringing the light of knowledge and the ideals of communist morality to the young generation; in the soldier, vigilantly protecting the gains of socialism.

Whatever post a Soviet person occupies and whatever job is entrusted to him, his sacred duty consists in actively serving his socialist homeland. Displaying civic concern for the motherland's present and future and for its happiness, honor and dignity means helping in every way to strengthen the Soviet state engendered by October and contributing more and more of his labor to the joint labor of our people who are paving mankind's way to a communist future.

Patriotism in the daily activity of the builders of communism presupposes the merging of their lofty sentiments and political and labor activity in single channel of struggle for the implementation of the party's policy, for the motherland's further progress and for the augmentation of its material and spiritual wealth. Thus, at present, none of us has any more important concern than to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan and create a good basis for work in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Active patriotism is also a practical aid to this.

"Even the best plans will not be fulfilled," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "if those people working at their machine or in the field, on the livestock farm, in the scientific research institute or in the services sphere do not put part of their heart or their soul into the matter. The energy of highly organized labor, augmented by love for one's country and one's socialist motherland, can work miracles."

Our motherland's days of toil are full of illustrious achievements, events and deeds which lift the Soviet people's patriotic sentiments higher and higher. These noble sentiments are shown comprehensively in the precongress competition and are vividly expressed in the initiatives aimed at making rational use of internal reserves and achieving the best and results and in the mass movement for a communist attitude to labor.

Soviet people have broad possibilities open to them to develop their creative strengths and talents and have access to knowledge and to all the good things created by the people's labor. At the same time society's interests require that each citizen fulfills his obligations to a responsible manner. Anyone who approaches the matter entrusted to him without enthusiasm, forgets, for example, his working conscience when standing at his machine or toiling in the kolkhoz field or violates the norms of socialist society--this person is not performing his duty to the homeland. As the writer Leonid Leonov accurately expressed it, "the strength of patriotism is always proportional to the quality of individual labor invested in it: A sense of motherland has always been alien to vagrants and parasites."

Being a genuine patriot means not simply professing a "symbol of faith" but expressing it by vigorous actions, standing firmly in class positions and asserting our way of life by worthy conduct under any circumstances. The only person who genuinely loves his country, which reared and nursed him, is one who is as unchanging as gravity in his patriotic feelings and convictions and shares the same breath and the same cares and interests with it.

Inextinguishable love for the motherland from each of us, be we Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Kazakh, Georgian, Estonian or a representative of any large or small nationality, strengthens national pride and the sense of belonging to a new historical community. Soviet citizens' patriotism is not nonnational [beznatsionalnyy], but it is also deeply permeated with the ideas of internationalism. However, we still encounter people who gauge their love for the motherland by "parochial yardsticks" and narrow departmental frameworks, people who are concerned with eulogizing solely what is "theirs," taking no account of the fact that what is "theirs" was made possible by the help of a unified family, people who make a show of nationalist boasting, who sing the praises of patriarchalism and take from the nation's past not the fire but the ashes, as the saying goes. [paragraph continues]

In waging a decisive struggle against instances of pseudopatriotism party organizations are called upon to step up the education of all Soviet people in a spirit of effective love for the motherland and in a spirit of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The life-giving force of Soviet patriotism increases with the constant strengthening of the ideological, sociopolitical and international unity of our society. Herein lies the surety of the motherland's prosperity and its ascent to new heights of communist building.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS 'INSPIRING' OCTOBER SLOGANS

LD161611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Party's Inspiring Slogans"]

[Excerpts] The great, bright festival of Great October lies ahead. Its features are increasingly visibly entering our everyday life, once again turning our memories, hearts and minds to the 20th century's chief event, which ushered in a new era in world history--the era of the world's revolutionary transformation and of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Our people are proud that they were the first to embark on this highway of social progress under the Leninist Communist Party's leadership and the first to pave the high road to socialism, along which the working people of a number of European, Asian and Latin American countries are confidently marching.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which have been published in the press, are creating a new surge of patriotic feelings and creative energy in Soviet people. They express the thoughts and hopes of the builders of socialism and communism and the best aspirations of all progressive mankind.

Imbued with profound faith in the Soviet people's inexhaustible strength and in the triumph of communist ideals, the CPSU Central Committee slogans are a political document of great international significance. True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party sends fraternal greetings to all the world's communists, to the peoples of the socialist community countries, to the working class of capitalist countries, to all fighters for social and national liberation, for peace and international security.

The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries are making a decisive contribution to improving the international situation. Proclaiming the immutability of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy course, the CPSU reminds the peoples of all countries and continents of the danger of war at the present stage, which has increased through the fault of imperialism and, above all, certain U.S. circles, and urges all progressive forces to unite for the struggle against this danger.

In the present complex international situation, when imperialism has mounted an unprecedented arms race and is gambling on military force, including nuclear missile weapons, the Soviet state is taking the necessary measures to strengthen its defense capability and improve the armed forces. Addressing Soviet servicemen, the CPSU Central Committee urges them to improve combat and political training and vigilantly and reliably to guard their people's peaceful labor and socialism's great gains. Army and navy personnel perceive this appeal as a combat order, as a guide for action. At the end of the current training year the armed defenders of the land of the soviets are demonstrating their increased military skill and their readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Concern for the further strengthening and flowering of the beloved homeland and for its security permeates all the Soviet people's deeds and actions and all their thoughts. Closing their ranks beneath the CPSU's Leninist banner and unanimously approving party policy, they wholeheartedly welcome the slogans of its Central Committee:

"Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

"Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!"

MARCHUK DISCUSSES ENERGY, FUEL DEVELOPMENT IN SIBERIA

LD150920 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct, TASS--The buildup of the capacity of the fuel-energy complex and energy-intensive productions is the main trend in the development of Siberia, writes Academician Guriy Marchuk, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, in the NAUKA I ZHIZN (SCIENCE AND LIFE) magazine.

This year, Marchuk points out, Siberia will produce more fuel than the European part of this country and the Urals combined. The main long-term objective will be to concentrate in that region energy and electric power intensive productions.

Much has already been done in this direction. Ferrous metallurgy, the aluminium, petrochemical and chemical industries, which call for large spendings of fuel and enery, are rapidly developing. Now next in turn is the further development in Siberia of electrical metallurgy and electric power-intensive chemical industry.

The latest decade has been truly an hour of triumph for Siberia, Marchuk writes. Its economy was developing at a higher rate than the economy of the whole country. These priority rates are connected with the forming of the West-Siberian oil and gas complex and the accelerated development of the Angara-Yenisey region. A major fuel and energy base of this country has been created in Western Siberia over a short time. By the end of the current year, 315 million tons of oil and 162,000 million cubic metres of gas will have been extracted here.

The West Siberian complex has entered a new stage in its development when deep processing of oil and gas is done directly on the spot. Along with the development of Omskaya and Angara petrochemical works, the first facilities of the major works in Tomsk and Tobolsk and the oil refinery in Achinsk will be commissioned soon. The formation of an energy base on natural gas has been started in Western Siberia.

Prospecting for oil and gas is increasing in Eastern Siberia with the aim of building up this country's energy potential. In the next decade it is planned to ensure their industrial reserves, which will be sufficient for organizing in that area a new oil and gas base. Simultaneously research is done with the aim of enhancing the role of Siberian coal in the country's fuel and energy balance.

In the current five year plan period (1976-1980), Marchuk said, the implementation of a new major program of the development of the USSR's eastern region connected with the construction of the Baykal-Amur railway main and economic development of its zone has been started. A total of 1,700 kilometres of railway line have been built. The question has been practically raised of creating a new metallurgical base in the USSR's east.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS, WINTER SOWING

LD161120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 13 October, cutting of grain and pulse crops had been carried out on 94 percent of the whole area. Grain growers in Kazakhstan have finished harvesting earlier than last year and many of the major oblasts in Siberia and the Volga valley are finishing now. The rate of harvesting on the sugar beet fields has gone up by one and one-half times in the past week, however, a good deal of beet has still to be lifted in oblasts of the Ukraine. Mass threshing of groat crops is now in progress. Harvesting of millet and buckwheat is delayed in many oblasts of the Russian Federation. A considerable volume of work still remains to be done on the sunflower fields.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the southern regions of the European part of the country are now completing winter sowing. About 35.5 million hectares have now been planted with winter crops. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes still have to plow one-third of the fallow field area ready for next year's crop.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16 OCT

LD170559 [Editorial Report] The following is a report on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16 October. Time of broadcast is given in parentheses at the end of the item:

Farmers in Kirovskaya Oblast have harvested 470,000 tons of potatoes, 120,000 tons more than last year. (1600 GMT)

KAZAKH AGRICULTURAL FIGURES SHOW INCREASE FROM LAST YEAR

LD161405 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 80 p 2

[KAZTAG "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting Draws to a Close"]

[Text] The harvesting campaign being waged in the fields of the republic is nearing its end. According to data from the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration, by 6 October 23,871,000 hectares of winter and spring grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been threshed--99 percent of the total amount harvested and 440,000 hectares more than last year. Farms in 10 oblasts have finished gathering in the windrows.

Some 95 percent of the area sown to peas has been harvested--considerably more than last year. Machine operators in Uralskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts have finished this operation. Out of a total area sown to rice of 127,300 hectares, 116,800 hectares have been harvested, 110,000 hectares of which have been threshed. The rice yield averages out at almost 47 quintals per hectare in the republic as a whole and at more than 51 quintals per hectare in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast.

Grain corn is being harvested more rapidly than last year. Around 60 percent of the plantations have been cleared. The average yield is 42 quintals per hectare.

Some 55 percent of the total area sown to sugar beets has been harvested, and in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast 63 percent of the crop has been harvested. Out of a total area of 99,000 hectares sown to grain sunflowers, 44,800 hectares have been threshed--almost four times as much as had been harvested a year ago.

Farmers in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts have finished potato harvesting; 90 percent of the total area sown to potatoes has been harvested. At 110 quintals per hectare the average yield is 25 percent up from last year, while in Dzhambulskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts the average yield is 174 and 150 quintals respectively. Yields in Kokchetavskaya, Kustanayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts are more than 130 quintals per hectare. More than half of the area sown to vegetables has been harvested.

Winter crops are still being sown. Some 1.5 million hectares have been sown, including 1,172,000 hectares for grain--73 percent of the planned total.

Fall plowing is proceeding more rapidly than last year; 10.41 million hectares have been plowed--57 percent of the scheduled total. Farmers in Uralskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts have fulfilled their fall plowing plans 129 percent and 83 percent respectively.

HARVEST PROGRESS OF RSFSR GRAIN, OTHER CROPS REPORTED

LD161521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 1

[I. Nivin "Fieldwork Diary": "October Presses"]

[Excerpts] According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration information, the progress of fieldwork as of 6 October is characterized by the following data: 69.3 million hectares of grain crops have been cut, which is 92.2 percent of the sowings; 89.4 percent of the grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been threshed; 18.1 million hectares have been sown with winter crops; 40.8 million hectares of arable land have been prepared for next year's spring sowing.

Work is proceeding in a complex situation in Russia's fields. Rain and cold weather are preventing a rapid workrate, but considerable tasks remain to be done. The harvest continues and fodder procurement is under way everywhere. At the same time the soil is being prepared for next year's harvest and winter crops are being sown in southern regions on the republic. The peak hour has arrived in those areas sown with potatoes, beets, groats, corn and other late crops. How can we cope more successfully with all the concerns? How can the harvest be gathered in rapidly and without losses in the complex conditions? The answer to this can be found on leading farms and in leading rayons.

Leningradskaya Oblast's potato growers are currently achieving a high productivity per unit. Here the harvest work on the plantations is nearing its end. The lifting of tubers is nearing completion in the Mariyskaya and Mordovskaya ASSR's, and about 90 percent of the area has been cleared in Moskovskaya, Arkhangelskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts. This again confirms that even in bad weather success can be achieved.

According to an RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report, potatoes have been harvested in the republic over an area of 1.5 million hectares, which is 83 percent. Farm leaders and specialists must utilize all reserves to speed up the work and improve its quality.

This is an equally intensive time on the beet plantations. In the RSFSR the average rate of root harvesting is not high--20,000 hectares every 24 hours. Farms in Orlovskaya, Lipetskaya, Voronezhskaya and a number of other oblasts are lagging. In earlier editions of the "Fieldwork Diary" we have already reported that a large gap is being permitted between the plantations' harvesting of the roots and their transportation. Now nearly 4 million tons of roots have accumulated on the republic's beetfields. In particular, the gap is continuing to increase in Kurskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts. In these conditions it is important to place the emphasis on the efficient use of transport. More than 25,000 vehicles are involved in transporting roots in the RSFSR. But the load on each vehicle is barely half the norm.

The corngrowers are lagging slightly. This crop has been cut for grain from 188,800 hectares, and 509,000 tons have been threshed--40 percent of plan. It is now very important to utilize all reserves for laying in seed grain in the North Caucasus Economic Region, particularly in the Dagestanskaya ASSR, Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast.

The people of the Kuban are approaching ever nearer to their cherished goal--the fulfillment of pledges to produce a record quantity of rice--1.1 million tons. As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, 62 percent of the sowings have been harvested in Krasnodarskiy Kray and more than 200,000 tons of "white grain" have been dispatched to the state. The Astrakhanskaya Oblast farmers are close to completing the rice harvest.

The sale of groat crops to the state continues. Volgogradskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray have increased buckwheat procurement compared with last year.

Less millet than the average for the Central-Chernozem Region has been threshed in Tambovskaya Oblast and the Bashkirskaya ASSR are worse than the corresponding indicators in other regions of the Volga.

October presses. In a number of regions, in the Urals for instance, snow has already fallen. The farmers' main task today is to preserve what has been grown, shorten harvesting schedules as much as possible and lay good foundations for next year's harvest.

KIEV GIVES FIGURES ON FALL CAMPAIGN AT FARMS

AU151051 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] According to the republic's Central Statistical Administration, by 13 October the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had gathered sugar beets from an area of 967,000 hectares, or 55 percent of the plan. The farmers of Kharkovskaya, Poltavskaya and Sumskaya oblasts are leading.

Odesskaya Oblast laborers are now gathering 17 quintals of sunflower seeds per hectare. The yields are also good in Donetskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts. Sunflowers in the republic have been cut on an area of nearly 500,000 hectares, or 30 percent of the target.

At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are gathering corn for grain, vegetables and potatoes, and machine operators in Krymskaya, Odesskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts are busy bringing in rice. In anticipation of spring sowing, the farms have plowed nearly one-half of the area assigned.

COSMOS-1216 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 16 OCT

LD161644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS)--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1216 was launched in the USSR today.

On board the satellite is scientific apparatus designed for continuing investigations of space.

The satellite has been taken into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--90.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee)--404 kilometers, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee)--209 kilometers, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite is also carrying a radio system for accurate measurements of the elements of orbit, and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting data on the functioning of instruments and scientific apparatus to earth.

The apparatus installed on board the satellite is working normally. The coordinating computer center is processing incoming information.

DIETARY, EXERCISE DETAILS OF SALYUT-6 COSMONAUTS REPORTED

LD161242 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS--Soviet Cosmonauts Valery Ryumin and Leonid Popov gained up to three kilograms in weight during their six months stay in the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz. Earlier, as a rule, cosmonauts in orbit lost some weight, and only a few managed to keep it unchanged.

Ryumin and Popov during their flight considerably improved the muscular strength of the shoulder belt. Specialists believe that this, above all, is a result of their rational way of life in orbit, resembling the conventional one on earth. Systematic physical exercises in weightlessness at the cosmic ministadium also played its positive role: Ryumin and Popov used the running track, the veloergometer, and pressure-suits. They spend more time than on earth on gymnastics.

The flight-sustaining and the complex of preventive measures also helped the cosmonauts feel fine in orbit.

Medics attached great importance to varied diet of full value. During the first flights cosmonauts got only mashed food in tubes. In the Salyut-6 food can be heated. Thus, the cosmonauts got hot soups and meat dishes.

In view of the bigger physical load and length of flight specialists calculated a daily ration of up to 3,100 large calories for the Salyut-6 crew, which is 300 calories more than in the Salyut-4.